ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,181—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 29th Sept. |
| B.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. J. Nantes | 6th Oct. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 13th ,, |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. Moule | 20th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 27th ,, |
| B.I. CALEDONIA | 7500 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 3rd Nov. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 10th ,, |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4139 | 800 | E. Crewe | 17th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 24th ,, |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5913 | 1600 | M. de Horne | 1st Dec. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 8th ,, |
| B.I. GANGES | 4396 | 800 | T Creevy | 15th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 22nd ,, |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. Moule | 29th ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 5th Jan. |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7500 | 2750 | W. B. Andrews | 12th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | C. F. Preston | 19th ,, |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5100 | 1000 | R. F. Briscoe | 26th ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 2nd Feb. |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4139 | 800 | E. Crewe | 9th ,, |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

**Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.**

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Oct. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Nov. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | G. Costanzo | 4,235 | 350 | 9th Oct. |
| VINDOBONA | P. Mersa | 4,351 | 350 | 9th Nov. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE Or VENICE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE on BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | A. Fellner | 3,878 | 650 | 21st Oct. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1894.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894, and s.s. Dco. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Septr. 17, 1894.

### BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

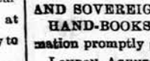
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th September, 1894. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF DUBLIN | Greenhorn | 3357 | 10th October. |

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships.

Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1894.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### GLASS DECORATIVE ART WORKS.

MONOGRAMS, Likeness, Portraits, &c., EMBOSSED and Worked on Glasses, Panes and Mirrors, for Drawing Rooms, Halls, &c. Looking Glasses SILVERED, and any kind of Decoration on Glasses made to order, according to Designs. Also Pictures Mounted and Framed. Moderate Prices.—P. D. KANGA & Co., Church Gate Street.

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old,
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

### Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

## BEST LONDON FINISH, INSPECTION INVITED.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## RIDING— AND SPORTING —BREECHES.

"OUR SPECIALITE"

SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE .....From Rs. 18 0
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades ... ,, ,, 27 0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours ..... ,, ,, 13 8

## HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | ,, | ,, | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 2 | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 3 | 3¾ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | ,, | ,, | 200 |

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

## McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

## PILSENER BEER.

## KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

## GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

## DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE

## "APOLLO" SHIRT

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

## AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

## SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

**Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.**

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

## CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

## CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE MEDICINE FOR YOU

Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

## REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperiales | in Boxes of 25 | with silver foil. | Rs. 8 | 0 | per box. |
| Primo de Rever | ,, 25 | ,, | 6 | 8 | ,, |
| Regl. Antonio Lopez | ,, 50 | with ring | 11 | 12 | ,, |
| Non Plus Ultra | ,, 50 | ,, | 9 | 8 | ,, |
| Exquisitos | ,, 50 | ,, | 7 | 8 | ,, |
| Princess as (small size) | ,, 50 | ,, | 5 | 8 | ,, |
| Neuvo Habano Especial | ,, 100 | ,, | 6 | 8 | ,, |
| Do. do. No. 1 | ,, 100 | ,, | 5 | 8 | ,, |
| Do. do. No. 2 | ,, 100 | ,, | 5 | 0 | ,, |
| Do. do. No. 3 | ,, 100 | ,, | 4 | 8 | ,, |

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS,

ON and after MONDAY, the First of October next, until further notice, the following Alterations of, and Additions to, the Passenger Train Service, over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

First.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay for Nagpur at 7-30 will leave at 8-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 21-5, leave at 21-25 and arrive at Nagpur at 8 o'clock the next morning instead of at 7-0 as at present.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 17-0 o'clock for Jubulpore, will leave at the same time and arrive at Bhusawal at 8-20 the next morning, leave at 10-15 and arrive at Jubulpore at 8-30, instead of at 6-40, on the third day.

Third.—The Down Jubulpore Mail Train will leave Bombay at 22-30, as at present, but will arrive at Barsi on the following day at 16-37 instead of at 17-10, leave at 17-5 and arrive at Jubulpore at 0-5 instead of at 23-35 the same night.

Fourth.—The Midnight Down Mixed Train from Bombay to Jubulpore will arrive at Bhusawal at 18-50 instead of at 19-30 the next evening, leave at 21-45 as a Passenger Train and arrive at Jubulpore at 17-15 instead of at 18-30 on the third day.

Fifth.—The present 6-15 o'clock Down Mixed Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur will start at 6-0, arrive at Badnera at 15-15, leave at 7-0 the next morning, and arrive at Nagpur at 14-15 the same day as at present.

Sixth.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal at 10-30 will leave at 10-0 and arrive at Nagpur at 22-0 o'clock instead of at 22-20 the same night.

Seventh.—The Up Mail Train from Jubulpore will leave at 3-10 instead of at 2-40, arrive at Itarsi at 9-5, leave at 9-40 instead of at 8-45 and arrive in Bombay at 6-30 the following morning as at present.

Eighth.—The Up Mixed Train from Jubbulpore at 7-45 will start at 7-15 instead, arrive at Bhusawal at 5-20 instead of at 5-35, leave at 8-30 and arrive in Bombay at 5-30 as at present on the third day.

Ninth.—The present 4-15 o'clock Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will leave at 4-30 and arrive at Bhusawal at 16-25, instead of at 15-50, the same afternoon.

Tenth.—The Up Mixed Train from Nagpur will leave at 10-30 instead of at 9-45, arrive a Badnera at 17-50 instead of at 16-45, leave at 6-15 the next morning instead of at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-25 the same day instead of at 20-10 o'clock as at present.

Eleventh.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Nagpur for Bombay at 20-30 will start at 19-30 and arrive in Bombay at 19-30 instead of at 20-30, on the following evening.

Twelfth.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will run as under, namely:—The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 5-0, 11-0, 14-30, 22-15 and 23-30, and will arrive at Poona at 14-30, 16-45, 19-45, 6-20 and 7-0, respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 6-0, 11-0, 13-30, 22-30, and 23-55 and arrive in Bombay at 11-15, 17-15, 19-0, 6-5 and 7-30, respectively.

Thirteenth.—The Up Sputh East Passenger Train will leave Raichur at 8-0 as at present, but will arrive at Poona at 23-25 instead of at 23-45.

Fourteenth.—The Mixed Trains between Poona and Sholapur, will be extended to Raichur, and will run as under, namely:—

The Down Train will leave Poona at 13-30, arrive at Sholapur at 4-38, leave at 4-53 and arrive at Raichur at 15-0 the following afternoon.

The Up Train will leave Raichur at 12-45, arrive at Sholapur at 23-55, leave at 0-10 and arrive at Poona at 10-30 the following morning.

Fifteenth.—The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay, for Karjat at 15-30 and the Up Train leaving Karjat for Bombay at 6-30 will be discontinued.

Sixteenth.—Some of the Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla, and Thana and Kalyan will be revised.

Seventeenth.—The Trains over the Dhond and Manmar Railway will leave Dhond at 6-0, 10-35 and 22-40 and arrive at Munmar at 15-45, 18-40 and 5-10; leave Munmar at 7-0, 12-45 and 22-5 and arrive at Dhond at 16-40, 20-40 and 4-28, respectively.

Eighteenth.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti, and the Wardha Lines will be slightly altered so as to fit in with the running of the Main Line Trains.

2. First, Second, and Third Class ordinary and season tickets will not be available in some of the Through Passenger Trains between Bombay and Thana, and Season Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

3. For Information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further Particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of October, 1894, exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-second of September, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## NOTICES.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
*i. e.*, HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.
Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

### THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod 3rd Row, Khoja Mohoila, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1894, at 11 A.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upto 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th September to 6th October, 1894.

By Order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1894.

### REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

THE SEAMEN'S RECREATION ROOMS, FRERE ROAD

(Opposite the principal Entrance of Prince's Dock).

A CONCERT

In AID of the above MISSION, kindly arranged by Mrs. BUTTERFIELD,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER,

AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1 Piano ..... Mr. De Souza.
2 Song ..... "One heart divine" ..... Mr. Montague.
3 Song ..... "Strolling with Nora" ... Mr. Pearcy.
4 Song ..... "My lover is a Sailor lad" ..... Miss Benniston.
5 Song ..... "Mona" ..... Mr. Willows.
6 Mandoline ..... "Selection (Santa Lusia with Variations) .... Miss Marie Fredelia.
7 Recitation ..... "Won by a head" ..... Mr. Quinney.
8 Song ..... "Our Jack 's come home" ..... Mrs. Butterfield.
9 Song ..... "True, true till death" ... Mr. Lamoury.
10 Solo ..... "Violin" ..... Mr. Schneider.
11 Comic Song ..... "Oh! what an alteration!" ..... Mr. Peters.

TEN MINUTES' INTERVAL.

PART II.

1 Piano ..... Mr. De Souza.
2 Song ..... "The Song that reached my heart" ..... Mr. Willows.
3 Song ..... "Sing me an English Song" ..... Mr. Wickham.
4 Comic Song ..... "You cant" ..... Miss Marie Fredelia.
5 Song ..... "General Gordon" ..... Mr. Pearcy.
6 Character Song... "Tyrolese Maid" ..... Miss Benniston.
7 Comic Song ..... "Strolling round the town" ..... Mr. Quinney.
8 Song ..... "Look Back" ..... Mr. Montague.
9 Solo ..... "Violin" ..... Mr. Lamoury.
10 Comic Song ..... Mr. Peters.
11 Song ..... "My bold Jack Tar" ... Mrs. Butterfield.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION :—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1; and Back Seats, Annas 8.

FREE TO EUROPEAN SEAMEN ONLY.

TICKETS to be had of the MANAGER, Seamen's Recreation Rooms, or of Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, Byculla Police Station, or of Messrs. ROSE and Co., and SOUNDY and Co.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society,

ON MONDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT THE

TOWN HALL,

At 9-15 P.M.

SOLI, CHORUS and ORCHESTRA

about Ninety Performers.

By Kind Permission of Lieut-Colonel SEPPINGS and the Officers of the K. O. Y. Lt. Infantry, several Members of the Band of that Regiment will assist in the Orchestra.

The full Programme in Detail will be published later on, but the Three following Short Choral Works will be performed :—

Cantata ..... Feast of Adonis ..... Jensen.
For Soli and Chorus.

Soloists :—Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. MACBETH, and Mrs. OLIVER.

Sacred Cantata ..... Song of Miriam ..... Schubert.
For Soprano Solo of Chorus.
"Miriam" ..... Miss N. TUDBALL.

Chorus ..... Hallelujah from the Mount of Olives ..... Beethoven.

The following will Play in the Orchestra :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Wilson | Herr Schmuck | Herr Stella | Mrs. Collie |
| Sergt. Quant | Surg.-Lt.-Col. Barker | Mr. In zoli | Miss Pedraza |
| Corpl. Powell | Mr. Vernon | | |
| Corpl. Bee | Bayley | Mr Mull | Miss Kirkham |

K. O. Y. L. I.

Messrs Fox, Choake, Monoghan, Dungworth, MacDonald, Mathews, Goodfellow, Brockley, and McIntier, of the K O Y L I Band.

Hony Conductor : Mr. R. B. Nixon
Hony Pianiste : Miss Flower
Hony Secretary : Lieut-Colonel Martin.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats...Rs. 3. Admittance...Rs. 2.

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)

LYONS OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY

(Direct from AUSTRALIA)

WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE

ON SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

For Further Particulars *see* future Advertisements.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

### ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,041 Tons, Captain CREBBIN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 29th Septr., 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.

41, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN GORDON," arrived from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1894.

### THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received upto Noon of the 4th Day of October next, for BUILDING a NEW WEAVING SHED on the Company's Ground at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

Specification, Conditions, and Copy of Schedule of Rates and Quantities can be had from the Company's Office, at Colaba.

The Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300 as a Guarantee of good faith, which will be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Agreement.

Further Deposit will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 24th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Applications for the OCCUPATION of LOTS of Ground, at the Colaba Cotton Green, during the ensuing Fair Season.

Particulars, regarding Rents, &c., can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 26th September, 1894.

### THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th October, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1894.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1894.

*N.B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 2nd, to FRIDAY, the 12th October, 1894 (both Days inclusive).

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Esplanade Storeyard, consisting old rafters, battens, old iron, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 27, 1894.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | London. |
| JOHN HARVEY AND SONS. | Bristol. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| POL ROGER AND Co. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DESBORDES ET FILS. | Avize. |
| COLIGNY FREERES. | Rheims. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| COURLIER FREERES. | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| MAX GREGER & Co. | Budapest. |
| Jos. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN & Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

## WANTED.

BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAMS or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1894-95.

2. Full particulars regarding the Terms of Sale, latest Date for Tendering, &c., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Belgaum, 22nd September, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GREAT ECONOMY IN BRICK-BURNING

EFFECTED BY USING

BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.

For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to

GORDON, STEWART & Co., 5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.

An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent and Manager.

Madras, 19th July, 1894.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## INSURANCES.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to ..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium | 1875 ..... £ | 742,553 |
| " | 1885 ..... " | 966,107 |
| " | 1887 ..... " | 968,043 |
| " | 1892 ..... " | 2,033,033 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... | £ 4,730,358 |
| Total Accumulated Funds ..... | " 8,003,265 |

GROWTH of FUNDS—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1882 ..... | £ 4,842,054 |
| 1887 ..... | " 5,763,091 |
| 1892 ..... | " 8,003,265 |
| Increase of Funds in 10 years ..... | £3,161,211 |

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | £ 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND., | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | M 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL ..... | " 2,500,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | Frs 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..... | " 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND ..... | £ 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | Frs 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | " 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. | " 2,250,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ... | M 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and rom that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
'A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement . . . the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless, imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

The New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Concert, Seamen's Recreation Rooms, 9-30 p.m.
Cricket: Telegraph vs. Marine Battalion.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Shat-el-Arab entered the dock on Tuesday; the steamer Brahmani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bormida entered the dock yesterday; and the steamer Courtfield left it on Tuesday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice this evening at 4-45.

CRICKET.—Messrs. G. N. Bhandare and N. G. Injakar, from the Hindu Gymkhana, are selected to play for Mr. J. M. Patell's Eleven against Ganeshkind on the 29th instant.

THE POLICE HULK.—The police hulk, which was undergoing the necessary repairs in the Government Dockyard, left the dock, yesterday morning, and took up her mooring in the harbour.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 27th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices, in the town of Bombay, by Schedule 45, *viz.*, 1s. 1d. per rupee.

SERVICE AT THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the sixty-first anniversary of the death of Raja Rammohan Roy, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., will conduct divine service, and deliver an address in English, at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock, this evening.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A football match, under Rugby rules, was played, last evening, on the Cooperage, between the Rangers and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. A fairly large number of spectators were present on the ground to enjoy the game, which the Rangers won by a single goal to love.

ROBBING A CHILD OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Subboo, a widow, residing at Hoojeria Moholla, has reported to the police, that her daughter Mugji, aged five years, was, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, playing in the street, when she was enticed away by someone to the Mustan Tank, and robbed of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 37-8.

THE REV. FATHER HOPKINS.—The Rev. Father Hopkins, Superior-General of the Order of St. Paul, arrived in Bombay, from Calcutta, yesterday, accompanied by Mr. W. Franks, the superintendent of the Scandinavian Mission in Calcutta. They are at present the guests of the Harbour Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Alban, O.S.P. Father Hopkins proceeds to England, on Saturday, in the s. s. Clyde.

A MENDICANT ROBBED.—Rambhat Krishnabhat, a beggar, residing at Thakordwar, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that during the night of the 21st instant, Rs. 284 in cash, one cap, and one dhotur were stolen from his bed, which was kept under a verandah of the house. The police upon inquiry arrested one Gopal Rama, and on searching his house and person recovered Rs. 234-12 in cash, and the two pieces of the wearing apparel. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the accused Gopal was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with theft, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Thakordwar, regarding the death of one Ganesh Ramchander, aged thirty-five years, residing at that locality. The deceased had, for sometime past, been ailing, and was tired of his life. On Monday, Ganesh was missed from his house, and a search was made but without any success, until the following day, when his corpse was found floating on the surface of the water in a well at Thakordwar. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

THEFT AT COLABA.—Rancebai, an old mendicant woman, residing in a room on the first floor of a house, at Borah Street, Colaba, reported to the police on Tuesday morning, that on the previous evening she secured the door of her room with a padlock and went out for an hour. On returning she found the door open, and on entering the place, discovered a box had been stolen, containing fourteen tolas and-a-half of gold, some gold ornaments, and a promissory note for Rs. 200. The box was found on the following day, on a piece of open ground, near Wodehouse Road, minus the contents, the aggregate value of which was Rs. 350.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A DUSTOOR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dinshah Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant in the case, in which Dustoor Jamaspji Minocher Jamaspasana stands charged with defamation in that he wrote letters to the secretary of the Parsee Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund, containing statements calculated to harm the reputation of Bai Shireenbai, widow of defendant's son. Counsel applied that the case might be postponed *sine die* as the parties were likely to come to a settlement. Mr. Pavri, solicitor, who represented defendant, had no objection to an adjournment. The magistrate said that the day must be fixed so the case could not be postponed *sine die*. Both sides agreeing, the charge was postponed until the 24th proximo.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A SCUFFLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hack, the acting Superintendent of Police, charged Dowlatia Gopal, a labourer, residing at Old Nagpada, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to another labourer, named Babaji Tatia, residing in the same street. It appears that on Monday morning complainant was seated with some other labourers at Tindel Street, when accused went up to him and began "larking" with him. Complainant resented this behaviour, and some angry words passed between the two. From words they came to fisticuffs and the scuffle, complainant received blows, causing injury to his spleen. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be in a very critical condition. The magistrate was summoned to the hospital and complainant's deposition was recorded. The case was remanded to the 2nd proximo.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT PAREL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Baba Gool Azim Khanland Akbar Ebrahim, both Pathans, aged forty and thirty-five years, respectively, were charged at the instance of Inspector Moore, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing highway robbery by forcibly snatching a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 135, from the neck of a woman, named Bheema, residing at DeLisle Road, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. It appears that about half-past 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, complainant left her home to go to the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. While she was going along DeLisle Road, the twoaccused suddenly pounced upon her. The second accused held her by both arms, while No. 1 removed a gold neck ornament by force from her neck. They then both commenced running away. Complainant raised an alarm and the accused were arrested, the ornament being found in the pocket of No. 1. Inspector Moore informed the magistrate that the first accused was a receiver of stolen property, a register of one previous conviction of six months, standing against him; while No. 2 was charged with dacoity in the late riots, but was discharged. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The prospectus of this body shows that it was launched on the 1st September, 1894. Already it reckons nearly 300 physicians, surgeons, and other sections of medical men and women upon its list. This is proof of popularity, and what is more, of unity, both of which are features indicating future success and prosperity. It is remarkable to note that the list of members is made up of leading men from every district of India and Burma, and this is a very promising element. Our congratulations are due to the promoters of the Indian Medical Association, and we wish the Society much success. Dr. Wallace is doing good service in promoting an Indian Medical Association. Union and unity are the strong bands which create useful work: no single efforts can be of much value in this great battle of life. When there is a good object, good men should pledge themselves to action in concert. Co-operation is the distinguishing mark of an advancing order of society; discussions and petty quarrels stamp a people as inferior and retrograde. We wish Dr. Wallace, our well-known and popular physician, success in his undertaking."

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head dandruff

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN and the Hon. Justice CANDY.)

### THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE IN SALSETTE.

LOUIS MANOEL VALAD PEDRO DE PENHA VS. JALBHOY ARDASIR SETH.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. V. Limaye, first-class subordinate judge of Tanna. The subordinate judge disallowed the plaintiff's claims as absolute owner to recover half the mortgaged property from the defendant, who had obtained possession of it under his purchase. He, however, allowed the plaintiff to redeem half the mortgaged property on payment of half the sum due under the mortgage. Their Lordships held that the suit ought to have been dismissed *in toto*, and allowed the defendant's appeal with costs throughout. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Manecksha, appeared for the appellant and defendant, Jalbhoy Ardasir Seth; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Dattatraya, for the plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering the judgment of the court, said: In this case the lower court has passed a decree entitling the plaintiff to redeem and recover possession from the defendant of one-half of the property in dispute on payment of half the money due under a mortgage of the 9th of January, 1875, executed by Pedro de Penha in favour of the assignor of the defendant. Both sides object to that decree; the plaintiff, on the ground that it gives him too little; the defendant, on the ground that it gives the plaintiff too much. . . . The third ground of appeal which raises the question whether the law of primogeniture prevailed amongst the Christian inhabitants of Salsette prior to the passing of the Indian Succession Act cannot, we think, be supported. The defendant Jalbhoy rested his case, in his written statement, mainly on the prevalence of that law, relying probably on the decision in "Lopes vs. Lopes" (5 B H C R, O C J, p 172), but the judgment in that case was based upon the ground that the Portuguese law was not preserved to the Portuguese inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, but was by implication abrogated when Bombay was ceded to the English in A. D. 1661. Salsette is in a wholly different position. From the Portuguese it passed by conquest to the Marathas about the year A. D. 1737, and subsequently in A. D. 1774 it was conquered by the British from the Marathas. (See a full account in Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. XIII., p. 203.) Under these circumstances the rule as laid down by the Privy Council in "The Mayor of Lyons vs. The East India Company" (1 Moo. I.A., p. 271.), and recognised in the judgment in "Lopes vs. Lopes" (at page 181.), is that the law of the conquered country continues until the Crown or the Legislature change it. So far, however, from changing the law prevailing at the time of the conquest the Bombay Legislature by Regulation IV. of 1799, when providing a code for the courts administering the law in Salsette, (*inter alia*) enacted in Section 14 that "in all cases of succession to landed property the judge is, of whatever religion the parties may be, to endeavour to ascertain also whether they have been regulated by any general usage of the district where the disputed land is situated or any particular usage of the family of the defendant, and to consider in his decision the weight due to such evidence." That Regulation was repealed, but it is not suggested that the English law of primogeniture was introduced into Salsette by any later enactment as the *lex loci* of the Island. Regulation IV. of 1827 provides that "the law to be observed in the trial of suits shall be Acts of Parliament and Regulations of the Government applicable to the case, and in the absence of such Acts and Regulations the usage of the country in which the suit arose; if none such appears, the law of the defendant, and in the absence of specific law and usage, justice, equity, and good conscience alone." We have, therefore, to ascertain how lands in Salsette in the case of its Christian inhabitants descended on an intestacy prior and subsequent to the year A. D. 1774 and down to the year 1866. A great mass of evidence has been taken in the case, which establishes that when a Christian inhabitant of Salsette died intestate previous to 1866, his property, both moveable and immoveable devolved, not on his eldest son, but on his sons equally. That evidence is by no means consistent as to what are the rights of the widow and daughters are considered to have been. As it was mainly directed to establish the non-existence of the law of primogeniture, and was not directed to the ascertainment of the rights of members of the family other than sons, it would be unsafe to draw any general conclusions from it. It is, however, clearly established that as a fact sons, in the absence of a widow and daughters and other persons entitled to share in it, share equally the property of their father. It is argued for the appellant Jalbhoy that the evidence proves that the Christian inhabitants of Salsette, being converts from Hinduism, must be taken to have retained the Hindu law in its entirety, and that the court ought to administer in this case the Hindu law pure and simple to the parties. Counsel relied on the case of "Abraham vs. Abraham" (9 Moo. I. A. p. 199), in support of his argument. The subordinate judge seemingly adopted it. The difficulty in acceding to it is that it is quite different from the case made by his client in the pleadings. . . . The defendant, however, also seeks to establish the validity of the mortgage on the ground that "it was executed by Pedro with the assent of his brothers Minguel and Enos, and that the money raised upon it was spent in such a way that the mortgage would still have been good if Pedro had been, as he was not, the manager of a Hindu family at the time he made it." The issue raised on that contention has been decided by the subordinate judge in favour of the defendant, and we think that that finding ought to be supported. We cannot, however, find on the record before us that Mr. Kher went into this question, or how the first-class subordinate judge, who ultimately decided the case, considered himself precluded from entering upon it. Although we are not prepared to hold for the above reasons that the property of Antonio descended upon his three sons, Pedro, Minguel, and Enos, as co-parceners under Hindu law, rather than as tenants-in-common, as alleged by the plaintiff, yet we think that having regard to the fact that the Christian inhabitants of Salsette are for the most part descendants of converts from Hinduism (see Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. XIII., pp. 202 and 204), and that Hindu usages as shown by the evidence prevail to a large extent amongst them in the mode of the management of their paternal estate, and as the plaintiff in his plaint, though alleging that the property devolved upon Pedro, Minguel, and Enos as tenants-in-common, in para. 11 speaks of the other members of the family being co-parceners with Pedro, and complains that the mortgage was not for the benefit of the family, we should not be justified in requiring the same direct proof of the authority of the manager of the family to mortgage the paternal estate under his management as we should require in the case of an English manager under similar circumstances, but should treat it much in the same way as if the family were still a Hindu family. The decision in "Abraham vs. Abraham" is, we think, an express authority for our doing so. The case is also very similar in its circumstances to "Myna Boyee vs. Ootaram" (8 Moo.I. A., pp. 400 and 420). In this case Minguel, who had become a priest in early life, left the management of the paternal estate (at all events after the death of the mother, in 1865 probably), in the hands of Pedro assisted by his lame and delicate brother Enos, he himself returning from time to time to the family house and staying there for short periods only. From 1863 to 1865 Pedro sold several plots of land, and subsequently purchased other plots, the conveyances of the plots sold being executed sometimes by him and his mother and brother Enos, and sometimes by himself alone. Pedro also took a liquor contract from Government, and carried it on for some years, and altogether acted as a general manager invested with the largest powers. That which however leads to the conclusion most strongly that the mortgage was executed by the authority of Minguel is that when in 1882 Pedro and the plaintiff agreed to sell part of the property to one Manockji in order to pay off the debt due on the mortgage, the plaintiff, who then held a power of attorney from Minguel, offered to execute the conveyance in Minguel's name. Minguel's also lending his name to the sham proceedings in the Nasik Court to protect the property for Pedro and the plaintiff tends to the same conclusion. The mortgage was also attested by Enos who was assisting Pedro in the management. It was, therefore, not a clandestine mortgage. The evidence also shows that the money was raised and employed for the most part at all events in connection with the liquor contract and for the re-building of the family house. For these reasons we hold that the mortgage was made by the authority of Minguel and Enos and for family purposes, and was binding upon the whole family. The absence of Minguel and his priestly office account for his not having himself signed or attested the mortgage. The true theory, perhaps, is that he abandoned the property wholly to his brothers. Enos died in or about the year 1876, and his interest in the equity of redemption then devolved on his brothers Pedro and Minguel. This is common ground. We also agree with the subordinate judge that the award of the 27th October, 1881, presented to the Nasik Court and the consent order of February 10, 1882, that it should be filed, were collusive between Minguel represented by the plaintiff and Pedro. Two different judges have arrived at that conclusion. The additional evidence put in in the present case places the question, we think, beyond doubt. (His Lordship here referred to the object of the collusive award and order.) Minguel died in 1883 leaving a will, dated 5th January, 1881, by which he bequeathed his interest in the property in question to the plaintiff. The plaintiff has duly proved it. It is contended by counsel for the defendant that Minguel had no power to deal with the property by will, as he was an undivided co-parcener governed by Hindu law, but we cannot accede to that contention. It is not the case made by either party upon the pleadings and the evidence has not been directed to meet it. Even if we assume that the Christians of Salsette retained the Hindu law of inheritance down to 1866, it is clear that as pointed out in "Abraham vs. Abraham" (supra at p. 241), and "Myna Boyee vs. Ootaram" (supra) the holding of land in co-parcenary incapable of being dealt with by will is not a branch of the law of succession proper, and that the Hindu law of succession or inheritance can well be retained by Christian converts without their at the same time being bound by its rule of strict co-parcenership. The evidence in this case is conflicting as to the power of a Salsette Christian to deal with his share in ancestral property by will, but read as a whole, is, we think, in favour of his being considered entitled to do so. The plaintiff in this view is, therefore, in the same position in regard to the equity of redemption in the mortgaged property as Minguel would have been had he survived. (His Lordship next considered the effect of the suit on the mortgage which the mortgagee filed against Pedro alone in the Nasik Court.) The question is, can the plaintiff now redeem on the ground that he was not made a party to those proceedings? Although the parties are not members of a joint Hindu family, yet they appear to a considerable extent to govern their dealings as though they filled that character. If they were such members, the case of "Doulat Ram vs. Mehr Chand" (L. R., 14 I. A., 187) would be exactly in point, as well as the case of "Vishnu Vithal vs. Venkatrao Bhavanji" (P. J., 1889 p. 249). The mortgage purported to mortgage the whole interest in the property, and was made by Pedro the manager. The suit was brought against Pedro who had executed the mortgage, and asks that the debt may be satisfied out of the mortgaged property, and that the property may be sold. What was intended to be sold was the whole interest in the property, and that was what the defendant purchased. The Privy Council in deciding "Doulat Ram vs. Mehr Chand" (supra) do not suggest that the plaintiffs in that case were at all events entitled to redeem the property as they had not been made parties to the suit in which the property was sold at the instance of the mortgagee. What their Lordships appear to us to hold is that the purchaser at the court's sale obtained a good title to the property purchased by him subject to the right of the co-parceners who were not made parties to the suit to dispute the sale on the ground that the original mortgage was not binding upon them. We think that the principle of these decisions governs the case before us, and that the defendant purchased the whole interest in the mortgaged property subject to the right of the plaintiff to show that his interest derived from Minguel was not bound by the mortgage. This he has failed to do. The plaintiff is not for the reasons we have given entitled as absolute owner to recover half the mortgaged property from the defendant who has obtained possession of it under his purchase. That portion of his claim has been correctly disallowed by the subordinate judge. The subordinate judge has, however, allowed the plaintiff to redeem half the mortgaged property on payment of half the sum due under the mortgage. If subject to the plaintiff's right to dispute the mortgage being binding upon his share in the mortgaged property the decree and sale by the Tanna court affect his interest, he cannot now be entitled to redeem at all. We have held for the reasons which we have stated that they do. This portion of the plaintiff's claim cannot, therefore, be supported, and the suit ought to have been dismissed *in toto*. We disallow the plaintiff's cross objections, and allow the defendant's appeal with costs throughout.

## ACTION FOR DEFAMATION AGAINST *THE GUJARATI*.

BEFORE MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Syed Hassan Vastad, the station-master of the Alimattee Station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, charged Ruttonji Nusserwanji Antia, the registered printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper, called *The Gujarati*, with defamation, on the 29th April last, came on for hearing. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the complainant, who in his information stated that he was an inhabitant of Alimattee, in the Bijapur district, but at present temporarily resided in Bombay. He was the station-master of the Tadval Station, which is situate between Hotgi and Bijapur on the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, from the 5th April, 1893, up to the 27th June, 1894. Since the latter date he had been the station-master of the Alimattee Station on the lines belonging to the same Company. In the issue of the accused's weekly newspaper of the 29th April, 1894, the accused inserted a paragraph in the Gujarati language headed:—

"A courageous Hindu Lady ready to sacrifice her child for the sake of Chastity."—A correspondent from the Sholapur district gives the following particulars, regarding a young Hindu lady, who by her extraordinary presence of mind disconcerted the wretches prepared to deprive her of chastity by being ready to sacrifice her child in order to preserve her chastity. It is said that the young lady with her child, aged about a year and-a-half, and with ornaments worth about Rs. 200 on her person, went to Tadval Station, situated between Sholapur and Bijapur. Although the train was to leave there in a short time the station-master with an evil eye, did not give her a ticket on various excuses, though she insisted on getting one. After the train had passed away the station-master suggested to her to take shelter in a room, and accordingly the lady went and sat there. Shortly after this the station-master, bringing with him three or four portesr, came into the room with a sword in hand and demanded her ornaments. The lady forthwith gave up all the ornaments."

The paper then proceeded to charge the station-master and his alleged accomplices with attempted rape.

Complainant now stated that in consequence of the Company having heard of the allegation detailed in the said paragraph, a departmental enquiry was held by the railway authorities, when it was ascertained that there was no truth in the statements published in the paper. Complainant declared that the allegations contained in the paragraph were absolutely untrue and without any foundation, and that no such occurrence took place while he was the station-master.

Mr. Bayley said that he did not wish to proceed with the case. The summons against the accused was taken out on the 1st instant, and on the following day, there appeared a contradiction and retraction in the issue of the paper. The accused came to him on the 10th instant, and expressed a desire that the case should be wound up. Certain terms were made by which the accused undertook to pay the Company's costs.

The magistrate accordingly allowed Mr. Bayley to withdraw the complaint.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE HORMUSJI NAOROJI DAVER.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was filed on the last court-day in a hurry. The application was granted.

RE LILADHAR NATHU AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, Visram Assu, applied for the examination of the insolvents, under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His lordship granted the application and fixed the examination for this day fortnight.

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the matter for six months, on the ground of the illness of his client at Quetta. In support of his application, the learned counsel tendered the medical certificate from a physician of the place. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed so long a postponement. His lordship, after hearing counsel, adjourned the matter for four months.

RE GOPAL PARSHOTUM THAKUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge. His lordship granted the rule.

RE BHUKHANDAS VIJBUKHANDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE RANCHORDAS PREMJI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices to the creditors within two months, on the ground of the illness of his client. His lordship granted the application.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## AHMEDABAD AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, by the Gujarat Sabha:—

Sir,—We have been directed by the citizens of Ahmedabad, in public meeting, assembled on the 22nd of August, 1894, in the hall of the Gujarat Sabha, to submit, for the kind consideration of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council this memorial, regarding the rumoured action of his Excellency's Government to deprive the Municipalities of the Northern Division of their franchise, of electing a member to the local Legislative Council.

(2.) The aforesaid public meeting has passed a unanimous resolution recording its humble and repectful protest against such rumoured action of his Excellency's Government. The franchise of electing a member was granted to the Municipalities of the Northern Division only lately, and Government has scarcely allowed sufficient time to elapse in order to arrive at a proper and definite judgment as to whether the gift of the franchise has been justified or not.

(3.) It is needless to draw your attention to the fact that the Northern Division contains towns, which, in point of their aggregate commercial wealth and importance, are superior to all the towns in the other two Divisions. The City of Ahmedabad itself possesses about twelve cotton mills working, employing more than ten thousand hands, not to mention other industries in silk fabrics and cotton-yarn; while in the importance of the land-holding interests the general education of the inhabitants and their interest in the concerns of local self-government, the Cities of Nariad, of Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad can fairly compete with the towns in the other two Divisions, Poona excepted.

(4.) It will thus be seen that the right of representation conferred last year on the municipalities of this Division was a deserved one. Nor can it be urged that this Division is not in a position to return capable representatives to the Provincial Council. The taking away of the franchise so abruptly and without justification will not only give rise to bitter disappointment, but will also tend to shake, in no small measure, the confidence of the public that Government is ever anxious to continue a privilege it has once conferred, and which the grantees have not shown themselves undeserving or incapable to enjoy.

(5.) The public of Ahmedabad will have an occasion of sincere rejoicing if the Central Division were given a right to elect a representative to the Provincial Council, a right which that Division well deserves; but his Excellency's Government is in a position, if it chooses, to give such right to the Central Division without taking away that of the Northern, and under such circumstances the latter can hardly be expected to sacrifice its own right willingly and without a protest.

(6.) The rules of election framed last year by the Government of Bombay were only tentative, and can be re-modelled in the light of the experience which Government have obtained since they were enacted. Should his Excellency be pleased to re-frame and re-form these rules, we venture respectfully to submit that his Excellency will be able to give a right of representation to the Central Division without sacrificing that of the Northern.

(7.) As an illustration we beg to suggest the right enjoyed at present by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. The latter enjoys the privilege of representation; but a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce can very well look after the interests of the Karachi Chamber also; or the two chambers may be clubbed together for the purpose of electing one member to the Council, and thus the seat on the Council now occupied by a representative of the Karachi Chamber may be transferred to the Central Division.

(8.) We do not wish to trespass upon your time, or that of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, by offering more suggestions. We trust the illustration given above will suffice. If, however, Government is desirous—as it always is, and ought to be—of securing representation to minorities, it can be done by conferring upon such minorities, any or all of the three non-official seats on the Council, which are within the gift of Government.

(9.) For the considerations mentioned above, we trust you will be so kind as to place this memorial before his Excellency the Governor-in-Council with a request that his Excellency may be graciously pleased to contradict the rumour now prevalent, and if the rumour is true, to continue, to the Municipalities of the Northern Division, the right of electing a representative to the local Legislative Council.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) KESHAVLAL MOTILAL,
(Sd.) GOVINDRAO APAJI PATIL.
Honorary Secretaries, Gujarat Sabha.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 24.

## PORT TRUST ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is impossible to keep silence any longer on the miserable state of the road leading from the Tramway terminus, near the Prince's Dock, to the entrance of De Lima Street, Mazagon, and I would specially invite the energetic secretary to the Port Trust to drive one evening from Prince's Dock to De Lima Street, Mazagon, and I prophesy that he will either have his carriage springs damaged or his ribs severely shaken. How long are the residents of Mazagon to bear this intolerable nuisance? The Municipal authorities say that they are not in charge of this road, and that the Port Trust is bound to keep it in repairs, and as that institution is in a flourishing condition, I trust the Board of Trustees will immediately cause the road to be thoroughly put in order, and thus no longer trifle with the patience of

Mazagon, Sept. 26. JOB.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Campbell, Lt, Ms, 8th M Infy, on leave, from Bangalore.
Scott Moncrieffe, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Waller, Lt, Bo, 21st Bo Infy on leave, from Surat.
Wright, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, from Mhow.
Mathias, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept from leave, from Poona.
Vaughan, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars on leave from Poona.
Warmald, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Waller, 2nd Lt, Bo, 21st Bo Infy, on leave, to Surat.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Campbell, Lt, Ms, 8th Ms Infy on leave, to Bangalore.
Hojel, Surgn-Capt, Bo, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Scott, Moncrieff, Capt, Bo, 2nd middlesex Regt, off leave to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Hollway, Capt, 17th Bo Infy on duty, to Raipur.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th September, 1894.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from 19th to 24th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 4th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

2. The following drills will be held as stated below:—

(1) Head-Quarters—at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday) 27th—Sword Exercise for Officers.

(2) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 28th—Revolver Practice for Officers and Sergeants.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday next from 4 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the Fort Head-Quarters on Saturday next the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Dress:—Drill order *with* Arms. Putties to be worn. All available members and specially Recruits to be present. This parade is for the purpose of affording the Japanese Officers an opportunity to see the Corps at work.

3. With reference to the parade notified in No 2 order, members should *at once* apply to their respective Head-Quarters for their Arms and Accounterments.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Espl'de. | | Fort. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| Previously registered | 86 | 3 | 71 | 18 | 72 | 27 | 62 | 77 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 26th | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Total .. | 86 | 3 | 71 | 18 | 72 | 27 | 62 | 99 |
| Total fall to Sept. 26th, 1893 | 79 | 42 | 68 | 85 | 66 | 38 | 65 | 14 |
| Total fall to Sept. 26th, 1892 | 122 | 71 | 99 | 13 | 97 | 65 | 92 | 56 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

### ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 21st September:—

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore | 46 | 6 | Nasik | 24 | 43 |
| Raver | 34 | 19 | Deolali | 28 | 49 |
| Nimbora | 32 | 35 | Ghoti | 102 | 15 |
| Bhadli | 25 | 28 | Nargaon | 22 | 89 |
| Jalgaon | 37 | 43 | Warangaon | 28 | 32 |
| Sirsoli | 32 | 97 | Hotgi | 19 | 39 |
| Bhasawad | 29 | 6 | Mohol | 16 | 48 |
| Maheji | 23 | 69 | Madha | 15 | 46 |
| Pachora | 28 | 42 | Harsi Road | 15 | 82 |
| Kajgaon | 19 | 81 | Kem | 16 | 23 |
| Naydongri | 28 | 61 | Jeur | 18 | 95 |
| Chalisgaon | 24 | 55 | Pomalwari | 18 | 45 |
| Nandgaon | 24 | 89 | Miksal | 15 | 11 |
| Manmar | 23 | 1 | Lonauli | 204 | 0 |
| Lasalgaon | 25 | 38 | Dhond | 12 | 92 |
| Khervadi | 20 | 1 | Talegaon | 44 | 53 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Variation since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·697 | W | 6 | 94·0 | 74·4 | 57 | .. | 28·41 | | +2·53 |
| Agra | 29·714 | SW | 5 | 93·5 | 72·8 | 63 | .. | 29·52 | | +3·58 |
| Cawnpore | 29·736 | NW | 5 | 94·3 | 76·1 | 63 | .. | 41·72 | | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·696 | Calm | 3 | 94·6 | 75·3 | 79 | .. | 46·45 | | +11·84 |
| Jhansi | 29·735 | NNW | 3 | 95·1 | 75·2 | 58 | .. | 44·74 | | +9·76 |
| Jacobabad | 29·727 | Calm | 3 | 100·5 | 70·1 | 77 | .. | 0·20 | | −2·53 |
| Karachi | 29·797 | WSW | 8 | 88·5 | 75·3 | 80 | .. | 18·63 | | +12·55 |
| Jeypore | 29·781 | WNW | 4 | 96·1 | 72·0 | 66 | .. | 25·70 | | +0·55 |
| Ajmere | 29·807 | W | 4 | 91·4 | 70·1 | 77 | .. | 21·66 | | +3·77 |
| Deesa | 29·807 | SSW | 6 | 93·8 | 73·0 | 75 | .. | 21·66 | | −3·82 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·829 | NNW | 2 | 92·2 | 76·1 | 77 | .. | 49·18 | | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·831 | W | 5 | 92·4 | 73·3 | 85 | .. | 46·97 | | +19·66 |
| Veraval | 29·815 | S | 10 | 87·2 | 78·2 | 85 | .. | 21·89 | | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·818 | WSW | 2 | 88·7 | 70·7 | 79 | .. | 25·89 | | −3·98 |
| Indore | 29·825 | NW | 3 | 86·5 | 70·6 | 95 | .. | 25·97 | | −4·90 |
| Saugor | 29·771 | SW | 5 | 88·8 | 70·1 | 82 | .. | 63·07 | | +19·60 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·757 | W | 2 | 89·4 | 72·6 | 82

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.**

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE Sale of Capt. BANK'S Furniture, nearly new Cottage Pianoforte, etc. at Elphinstone Circle, opposite Army and Navy Society, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BACHTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sub-Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes., Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

WANTED, a European NURSERY GOVERNESS. Good TEACHER. Music, if possible. Apply "509," care of this Office.

WANTED, a B.Sc., or a GRADUATE, with a good knowledge of CHEMISTRY as an APPRENTICE in a Manufacturing Concern. For Terms, &c., apply to No. "749," care of this Office.

WANTED, PURCHASING AGENTS Throughout India for our TIES and SCARVES. Annual Sale, only in Bombay, 20,000. Correspondence Invited. Opposite the Novelty.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE.

WANTED, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, a first-class COOK. Apply to the SECRETARY, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms, &c.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

AN Experienced EUROPEAN seeks an ENGAGEMENT as MATRON, Housekeeper, Nursery Governess, or Nurse to Children out of Arms. Up-country no objection. Apply to "G. G.," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEAT PICTURE FRAMES.—Her Excellency LADY HARRIS says:—"Your Prices inexpensive, Work punctual and exceedingly well done."—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

A FURTHER decline of ¼ per cent. in the price of Consols, at 102 took place in London yesterday; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110¼. About £300,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1/8 per cent. returning to ½ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 per cent. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 1/8d. Rupee 3½ per cent. Securities were 3/8 per cent. lower, at £57. The price of Bar Silver again declined 1/8d. per oz., say, to 29 3-16d.; and in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent lower, at 63½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·86½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 102¾ *ex-coupon* Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

The Wheat market was dull, with No. 1 Soft White on the spot at Liverpool, quoted at 4s. 8½d. per cental; and White Delhi at 4s. 4d. per cental, Ex.-Quay.

The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool further declined 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, to 3 19-32d. per lb.; but other spot quotations, as well as American Arrivals, in all positions were unaltered. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sale having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were *nil*.

The Manchester market closed steady last evening, 7lbs. Shirtings being quoted at 4s. 1d. per piece; 8¼lbs. Shirtings at 4s. 11d., 39in. Jacconets, at 2s. 1½d; 45in. Mulls, at 2s. 3½d.; and 40s Mule Twist, at 6¾d. per lb.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton receded 1-16 cent to 6 9-16 cents per lb.; and December (this month being confirmed by Reuter) Futures were 3 points lower at 6·29 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales; and the figures for the first arrivals of the new season's crop now compare as follows with those in the two previous seasons for the same time:—

| | 1894 | 1893 | 1892 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 29,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 |
| Three days' do. | 107,000 | 84,000 | 74,000 |
| Since 1st September | 373,000 | 263,000 | 335,000 |

Our local Cotton market has been quiet again to-day, and prices have further declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. No business whatever is reported for shippers' account; and local spinners have taken only 500 bales, made up of 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 152; Viramgaum, at Rs. 160; Dhulia, at Rs. 134; and Dharwar, at Rs. 166; and 50 each of Bhilvada, at Rs. 155; and Untni, at Rs. 146 per candy.

WHEAT has been less dull to-day; but the feeling has not been better than quiet; and transactions for export have been still upon a small scale, no further change in prices having taken place.

SEEDS have been taken for shipment to a moderate extent, the tone of the market being steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 755 | bales. |
| Wheat | 6,038 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 975 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 2,723 | ,, |
| Gingelly | 870 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 873 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 4,327 | ,, |
| Rice | 1,199 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are unchanged and dull, there being no business doing either ready or forward.

EXCHANGE opened weak again at 1s. 1 1/8 to 5-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance, 1s. 1 9-32d. having been quoted for 3 months' sight Credits, and forward Telegraphic, for December-January transfer, at 1s. 1 3-16d., at which a considerable amount was placed, rates then immediately receded to 1s. 1 1/8d. for Demand, at which again contracts passed; and Telegraphic, for December transfer, at 1s. 1 5-32d. also found takers. Credits, meantime, were placed for October delivery, at 1s. 1½d., and for next year, at 1s. 1 5-16d. From Calcutta, opening rates came at 1s. 1 3-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-8d. six months' sight Bills, but late telegrams reported that market as demoralized at 1s. 1 1-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1½d. for six months' sight Credits, business in Bank Telegraphic being actually done at 1s. 1 3-32d. Later on re-sales being made here (about £600,000 being reported on the basis of, first, 1s. 1 3-16d., and then 1s. 1 7-32d.) rates recovred again a little; but a good deal depends upon the *bona fide* demand for Council Bills to-day, and here it will be met, awaiting the result of which our rates closed a little steadier as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand. | 1s. 1 5-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic.... | 1s. 1 5-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 1 3-16d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 1 9-32d. | ,, |
| France do. | 1·39⅜ | ,, |

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 3-16d. for transfer in 1895; and Credits at 1s. 1 5-16d. for December-January delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at last evening's closing quotations of 103 13-16 for cash; 103¾ to 13-16 for the approaching settlement; and 103 7-16 for the following Account, for 3½ per Cents, and remained thereat, as a steady market, throughout the day to the close.

SHARES have eclipsed into a quiet state, but are generally steady, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 65 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 40 in Maneckji Petit; and Rs. 5 in Swadeshi Cotton Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussil, and an advance of Re. 1¼ in New Berar Press Scrip.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 2 13-16 |

The Manchester market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 102 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102⅜ ex. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 110¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 57 |
| Bar Silver | 23 5-16 |

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

Mail-steamer Mirzapore from Aden arrived.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, *via* Kurrachee, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Amazone left Aden for Zanzibar, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 6 a.m.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 25 | 2 | 20 p.m. | 18 | 12 |
| Teheran | 26 | 1 | 6 p.m. | ... | 27 |
| Suez | 26 | 3 | .. p.m. | .. | 6 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th September, 1894.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 29 | .. | 1 |
| ,, Karachi | ... | 19 | ... | 2 |
| ,, Madras | ... | 17 | ... | 1 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—September 20, at Dubarry Estate, South Coorg, the wife of A. H. Jackson, of a daughter.
LUXA.—September 15, at Madras, the wife of Osmond Luxa, of twins (daughters).

MARRIAGE.

RICKETTS—REID—September 17, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Green, Archibald Thomas Ricketts, of Sultanpore, Purneah, to Constance Reid, daughter of R. Reid, Esq.

DEATH.

REID—September 21, at Royapuram, William Charles Powney, the dearly loved son of William and Kate Reid (Engine Driver, (M. R C), aged 15 years, 3 months and 20 days.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.


THE open letter addressed by the Government of India to the Madras Government will once more direct general attention to the vexed question of the administration of the endowments of Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques paid from public funds. Permission having been given by the Supreme Government to Lord Wenlock and his Council to attempt an amendment of the existing law in regard to the subject, a bill was sent up to Simla drafted by a committee, consisting of six Hindu gentlemen, who forwarded with the draft a long memorandum setting forth their views. On due consideration, however, Lord Elgin's Council think that the draft bill is open to the "same fundamental objections" which were held to vitiate the bill submitted by Mr. Cardew in 1887—that its enactment would be inconsistent with the principles of the Act of 1863. "It was," says the writer of the resolution, "the objection to anything like executive interference by the Government or its officers with the religious concerns of the people which led to the acceptance, in the Act of 1863, of the principle that the management of religious endowments should rest exclusively with the votaries of the particular creed concerned." As the Governor-General in Council firmly adheres to the Act of 1863, it may be as well to briefly point out the motives dictating the policy then laid down. For years before 1863 the question engaged the attention of Government and of the public. On the one hand, Government was confronted with the hitherto acknowledged duty of respecting and maintaining, according to the use and practice of preceding administrations, and the expectations of the people, the principal religious endowments of the country. On the other hand, it was urged that no Christian Government could consistently undertake to continue that direct connection with Hindu and Mahomedan creeds which had been incorporated into Indian life by preceding governments, who framed their religious policy on the antique pattern of doing everything for their own creed and leaving other faiths alone. The principle of dissociation was urged upon the Indian administration by the home authorities as "due alike to the character of a Christian Government and to the scruples of its Christian officers." But the business of making over to responsible trustees or guardians the enormous possessions the various religious bodies in India received through the State, was marked by many hitches and much delay. Many establishments had no recognised heads, while in other cases the heads were sometimes incompetent or untrustworthy. There were numerous landed estates to be transferred, and proprietors were not easily discovered, while the rights of tenants had to be guarded. It was also felt that to hand over the large accumulations of surplus ecclesiastical funds to local trustees would be merely to force waste and debauchery upon pious and ascetic communities.

The question was one of great difficulty, but the Government of the day persevered in their endeavours to rid themselves of an anomalous and unsatisfactory task, and in 1863, after years of discussion and experiment, the Act which Lord Elgin now upholds was carried. By this measure officers of Government are relieved from all duties which embrace the appointment of religious officers, the superintending of lands assigned for pious uses, the appropriation of religious incomes, the preservation of sacred buildings, or the management in any form of establishments belonging to the Hindu or Mahomedan faiths. Such properties and agencies were made over absolutely to local trustees or committees, to be once for all appointed by the Government, after which the executive would positively cease to nominate or interfere in any manner. The principal check upon the trustees is that any person interested in any mosque or temple or in the performance of the worship or service thereof, may sue before the civil courts the trustees, managers, or members of committees, for misfeasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty; and the civil court may direct specific performance of any act, decree damages, or remove the offending persons from office. The last link between Church and State was severed in the following year, when a law was passed relieving Government of the duty of appointing the semi-ecclesiastical Mahomedan Kajis. In the view of the Governor-General-in-Council this neutral position would not be maintained if the Bill of the Madras Government were passed into law inasmuch as the Bill provides "for the exercise by the District Judge of a number of functions which are of an executive rather than a judicial character." The Governor-in-Council does not consider that any evidence is forthcoming to show that, "given the necessary public spirit, the existing machinery is not sufficient to effectively enforce the law against peccant *mohunts* or *sebaits*." But, unfortunately "the necessary public spirit" is often conspicuous by its absence—a cause to which the slow and costly process of civil litigation materially contributes—and, doubtless, it is due to this fact that the Madras Government have suggested modifications in the law. The Government of India believe that, although certain sections of the educated Hindu society are in favour of such modifications, the opinion of orthodox Hindus against them is very strong. As Mr. Hewitt rightly observes, "the feeling of conservative Hinduism is entitled to receive the fullest attention from the Government of India," and therefore in the absence of a clearly-expressed wish on the part of the great Hindu body, Lord Elgin will not support any measure which "might be regarded as an innovation in the attitude of Government towards Hindu temples and Hindu religious practices."

The resolution must not, however, be taken as refusing to allow any amendment of the law. The position taken up therein is analagous to that which Lord Harris has taken in regard to the suggestions of Municipalities on educational questions, to which allusion was made yesterday. "So long as you do not violate the guiding principles of the legislation of 1863," says Lord Elgin in effect, "we shall be pleased to consider favourably any suggestions for amending the Act." One such suggestion is approvingly referred to in the resolution. With a view to lessen the cost of litigation Government express their willingness, on a responsible demand being made, to reduce to a merely nominal fee the stamp duty leviable on all points instituted under the Act. Other amendments of the law in the direction of economy both of time and money, will readily suggest themselves. Earnest Hindu reformers are now told that the Government are determined to stand by the principles adopted thirty years ago, and should therefore address themselves to formulating for the consideration of the executive proposals for removing as far as possible the difficulties which have hitherto impeded the action of those who seek to protect religious property from speculation. We cordially endorse the suggestion of a Madras contemporary, that an association of Hindu gentlemen should be formed for the special purpose of protecting temple funds from being diverted to wrong channels. How much useful work can be accomplished by organisations of this kind is shown by the good work done at home by such societies as that for the Protection of Children, that for the Preservation of Footpaths, or—to take a more analogous case—the Church Defence Association. The work of the society would be to carefully watch the current of events, and to duly enquire into the allegations brought before it of breach of trust preferred against temple managers. Orthodox Hindus would very readily subscribe to an association having for its object the putting of their religious endowments to right uses, so that there would be no difficulty in raising the sinews of war for a crusade against sacreligious robbery. A civil prosecution carried on by an association of this kind would carry far more weight and have a more salutary effect upon men watching their opportunity for embezzlement than could possibly be effected by legal proceedings initiated by a few private individuals. Thirty years ago the law placed it within the power of the Hindus to protect their religious property from spoliation, and it is high time that men of education and wealth among them should combine together for giving strength and vitality to the privilege they thus enjoy.

AT last evening's meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas read an instructive paper on "Certain Social Questions Connected with Marriage and Inheritance among the Hindus." Mr. Tribhovandas is the head of his caste, and speaks with authority on his subject. We give his remarks in full in another column, as they must enlighten many who cannot otherwise hope to form even an approximate idea of the causes of so much controversy and litigation among Hindus. The principle that underlies inheritance in Hindu Law is, as Mr. Tribhovandas tells us, based on the spiritual benefits to be conferred on the deceased proprietor, and, according to old writers, descendants even up to the third degree, are entitled to give periodical offerings. Consequently, in order to be alleviated from the burdens of this world and obtain repose in the next, the Hindu anxious for male succession, marries early as possible. But the marriage institution, we are shown, is most complicated. There were no less than eight forms of marriage instituted during various stages of social growth, but now only two of these forms are regarded as legal. In times gone by a man's son, no matter who his mother might be, was legitimate, so necessary was it considered to secure male succession. But with the march of morality, only the sons born of wedlock or sons by adoption are treated as legitimate, and the marriage vow is consequently more binding now than was formerly the case. This reform has the lecturer's full approval. The ultimate view a father has in getting his children married is that he may obtain from his children and theirs periodical offerings for the repose of his soul after death, and in order to enable them to do so he entails all his property to them. The time for marriage is generally the age when the son is able to understand his duties towards his father, and a clear understanding should then be come to between them. But if family dissensions between a son's wife and mother or step-mother rise high, the father ejects and disinherits his son, holding him responsible for his wife's actions. Mr. Tribhovandas holds the father responsible rather than the husband, seeing that it was his duty to provide the son with a suitable wife. And it is here that litigation usually begins. The son sues his father for maintenance, and asks a partition of his father's property. It becomes necessary to prove, however, that the property held by the father is ancestral; for if so, then the son has a right to a share in it that he may make offerings to his father's father. But if the property be self-acquired by the father, then it is his own look-out if he deprives the son of the means of subsistence if not of making fitting offerings to him also. The bulk of the litigation and the terrible drains it makes on a family's resources are, in the opinion of Mr. Tribhovandas, and, doubtless, of many others, due to the construction put upon the Hindu Law by European lawyers. To obviate this it is necessary that a close investigation be made of the family system among the Hindus. Mr. Tribhovandas in his paper helps towards a proper understanding of this system, and he shows that corporate property is the rule in the East and not individual property, as in the West. And he would have all property regarded as corporate, for the acquisition of individual property is disapproved by most Hindu writers, and he holds that if it were so, litigation and expense would be avoided and the ties of filial affection rendered more secure. However much opinion may vary on this point, it seems clear that the division of property is due to the introduction of Western ideas, and English lawyers by upholding the doctrine of a father's right to devise, and to the property so devised being termed self-acquired, have, no doubt, led to the frequent disputes which now arise. And there is also much in the contention of Mr. Tribhovandas that if all property were held to be ancestral the sons would have every inducement to be filial. On the other hand, when there is self-acquired property there is an inducement to the son to withhold what he has acquired and might be of great assistance to a poor father. Though an arrangement of this kind has much to recommend it, it would not commend itself to Western minds. But it would be in conformity with Hindu Law, and it is upon that law that Mr. Tribhovandas bases his arguments. In accordance with that law also he would have all the wealth a man accumulates used not merely for the good of himself, but for the good also of his sons and his sons' sons from generation to generation.

PROFESSOR MIDDLETON, of the Baroda College, has just issued a prospectus of the Agricultural Department of that institution, which was founded by the Gaekwar in 1889. The agricultural classes, which are recognised by the Bombay University, for the purposes of the diploma in agriculture, have all the advantages of a college thoroughly equipped for the teaching of agriculture, the laboratories being well fitted up with apparatus required for chemical, botanical, and physiological work, to which have been added a large biological laboratory, and dissecting-room, a botanic garden, and a collection of anatomical models. The college library has a valuable collection of scientific and agricultural text-books and works of reference, and Professor Middleton, who takes a personal pride in the department, now invites the attention of those who desire education as farmers, school-masters, or land revenue officers. The attractions enumerated above are but a small portion of those the college possesses or expects shortly to possess. A museum in the Public Park, which adjoins the college, will shortly be opened to afford students special facilities for study. The college possesses a farm of about eighty acres, well adapted for teaching purposes, the soil being varied in character and capable of growing most of the common country staples. From ten to fifteen acres are under irrigated crops, forty under dry crops, and the remainder is in grass. During the past two years the farm has been prepared for experimental work, and is now ready for this purpose. Experiments are, it seems, chiefly to be made on the following subjects:—The use of new tillage implements, and of other machines and implements likely to prove of value to Indian cultivators; experiments with manures; cattle-breeding, and feeding for the production of milk and butter; the improvement of indigenous crops by selection of seed; and the introduction of foreign staples likely to prove of value in Guzerat, and of good varieties of indigenous crops not grown in Baroda. Tillage implements, both of European and Native design, are employed. For the purpose of aiding poor students the Gaekwar's Government permits a certain number to attend free of charge—but these are only subjects of Baroda—and employs students who have earned the necessary degree as probationers in the Revenue Department. For the first four years the students were drawn chiefly from the Baroda and Junagadh High Schools, and as the college was young and necessarily imperfect, it was not deemed advisable to advertise it. The fact that the institution has been thoroughly equipped and the result of the last University examinations at which twenty-four out of thirty students sent up passed, nine of the number taking honours, encourages the belief that it is in a position to offer a sound agricultural training. Mr. Middleton's prospectus is, therefore, published for the information of those who may wish to prosecute agricultural studies. The full course extends over three years and students who go up for the Agricultural Diploma are required to pass the Matriculation of the Bombay or some other University as a preliminary to entering upon their agricultural studies. There is a boarding-house for the accommodation of non-residents, and the college terms are similar to those which obtain at the University of Bombay.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria left Suez on Sunday, the 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 4th October.

A FAREWELL entertainment will be given to Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Mr. A. M. Dharamsi's bungalow, Pedder Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, at 9-30 p.m.

THE tour of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in September and October, 1894, is as follows:—September 26, leave Indore by morning mail-train, and arrive Gwalior next morning; September 28 to October 3, halt at Gwalior, leaving Gwalior by the evening mail-train; and October 4, arrive Bhopal, and leave that station by the morning train of the 6th at 2-55 a.m.; and arrive Indore on the 6th.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 23rd instant, in the Vehar Lake, was two inches 1 cent, as against one inch twenty-five cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 77 inches 78 cents, as against 79 inches 99 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 263 feet 95 cents and at the end of the week 263 feet 95 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 263 feet 85 cents at the beginning of the week, and 262 feet 65 cents at the end of the week.—The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was two inches 16 cents and at the same date last year one inch 51 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 100 inches 94 cents, or, 8 inches 22 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 456 feet 55 cents, or, 5 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 456 feet 40 cents, or, 5 cents less than last year.—On the Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was four inches 75 cents, as against one inch 25 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 111 inches 11 cents, as against 114 inches 56 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 405 feet, being 

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

### EMBARKATION OF THE SECOND JAPANESE ARMY CORPS.

### DESTINATION KEPT STRICTLY SECRET.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

News has been received here that the Second Japanese Army Corps, of 30,000 strong, has embarked from Hiroshima, under the command of Cout Oyama, the Minister for War.

The destination of the Corps is kept strictly secret by the Japanese.

A squadron which is described as the "First Squadron," will escort the transports conveying the troops as far as the Yellow Sea, and another squadron, called the "First Squadron," will afterwards escort them to their destination.

### THE AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 25.

The American Sugar Trust is closing all its refineries. This step is taken partly owing to the New Tariff.

### THE FRENCH BUDGET.

#### A SURPLUS.

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

The French Budget for 1894-95 shows a surplus of three hundred thousand francs.

A deficit has been avoided by the new Succession Duties.

### DELAGOA BAY MENACED BY THE KAFFIRS.

### LANDING OF THE BRITISH MARINES.

DURBAN, SEPT. 25.

Several thousand Kaffirs are threatening the Portuguese territory of the Delagoa Bay.

There is a panic among the inhabitants, and the streets are barricaded.

A force of Marines has been landed from her Majesty's gunboat Thrush for the purpose of guarding the British Consulate.

### PORTUGUESE ATTACKED BY THE MAHAZULA'S TRIBE.

SEPT. 26.

The outlying troops of the Delagoa Bay territory were recalled by the Portuguese authorities, and, while returning, were pursued by the Mahazula's tribe, up to the town.

The troops had to abandon their guns and ammunition during their hasty retreat.

The Portuguese force was composed of 320 men, while that of Mahazula numbered 7,000.

### THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 27.

Baron Van Dedem, the Minister for the Colonies, speaking in the Dutch Parliament, said that the Netherlands Government has not decided to annex Lombok, in the East Indies, and the Dutch military and naval operations in that quarter are only intended to punish the natives for their treacherous attack on the Dutch forces holding certain points of the island.

### PLUNDER BY CHINESE MARAUDERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 25.

It is reported that a gang of Chinese marauders plundered a station on the Ussuri section of the Siberian Railway, and killed eight Russians. The marauders afterwards fled to China.

## LEGISLATURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

A Bill is shortly to be drafted to legislate for recognition in India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in England.

### ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

The Secretary of State's final despatch on the army re-organisation scheme has been received, and the matter has been referred to the Military Department, although there are a few difficulties to prevent the long delay before publication. Alterations will be made, if necessary, before acceptance. Colonel Hamilton did not consult with the Home authorities on the matter.

### THE KHYBER-ASMAR DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The negotiations between the Government of India and the Amir concerning the Asmar demarcation will shortly be concluded, as the misunderstanding between the Commissioners has been satisfactorily settled.

### COLLISION ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

A collision occurred, yesterday, at the Fatehgargh Railway Station, on the East Indian Railway. A mixed train from Cawnpore ran into a goods train in the siding. No great damage was done. Some passengers were injured, one guard and one woman severely.

### PUNITIVE COLUMNS FOR UPPER BURMA.

No punitive columns will be sent out on the Upper Burma frontier during the ensuing cold weather, the tribesmen having now settled down.

### MONTHLY MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMY LISTS.

The monthly Madras and Bombay Army Lists will be discontinued as official publications from the 1st April, 1895.

### THE BARODA COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 26.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission, Vinayakrao Wamanrao corroborated the statements made by Ramchander (witness) yesterday. He deposed that Tatya asked Rs.500 for himself and Rs.2,000 for Mr. Bapat to get the work done in the Settlement Department. Witness agreed to give as part payment to Mr. Bapat Rs. 1,000, through Tatya and Ramchander, but the work was not done; on the contrary, a notice was served upon him to produce accounts of the bags connected with the Trilokeshwar Temple. Witness did not comply with the demand, and therefore the bag was attached. Witness asked Mr. Bapat the reason of the attachment. Mr. Bapat demanded from witness an acknowledgment to pay the full assessment. Witness refused, when Bapat threatened; so he ultimately complied, and then Mr. Bapat removed the *japti* after great trouble.

In cross-examination witness said the money was paid on his behalf by Manecklal Keshowlal, who at his request accompanied Tatya and Ramchander to Mr. Bapat's house for the purpose. Subsequently he met Mr. Bapat who admitted receiving Rs. 1,000. He did not send notice to Mr. Bapat to return the money, nor petitioned the Dewan or the Commissioner, although his work was not done.

The next witness, Manecklal, said that he accompanied Tatya and Ramchander, and paid Mr. Bapat Rs. 1,000.

## THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

### LORD HARRIS EXPLAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The interest in the return match of the Parsees and the Presidency was very great. The event drew a large crowd of Europeans and Parsees from Bombay and elsewhere. Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras were present all through the play. The Presidency team made three changes in their Bombay Eleven, Messrs. Smith, John, and Luard, playing instead of Messrs. Usborne, Pogson, and Cheetham. The general impression is that Deas should have played instead of Saulez. In the Parsees' team Raja takes the place of Bapasola. The Presidency team won the toss and went in. The wicket was fast and true. The Parsee bowlers were unable to get much of the work on the ball, but were so dead on the wicket that the batsmen had to exercise extreme care and caution. Trask and Greig, the first European representatives, were sent in to oppose the bowling of Writer and Kanga. The game was very slow at the start, Greig playing rather more freely than his partner whose defence was superb. When the score stood at 26 Spencer made a change in the bowling, which effected a separation, Greig being clean-bowled by Mistry. His exhibition was rather disappointing. Trask then witnessed the downfall of Jardine who was quite at sea with the bowling and very lucky to get double figures. Trask was at last bowled by Raja. Trask played a grand game with combination, patience, care, skill, and knowledge in the game, driving to the off-side very clean and hard, but let pass some splendid chances to score off leg. His score of 54 meant much more than was represented by the figure as he bore the whole brunt of the bowling when it was most dangerous. Poore shaped in a very pretty manner, scoring freely from all sorts of bowling. He hit all round the wicket, keeping the balls down very skilfully. Luard also had a nice innings, but Saulez, of Ahmednagar, was a disappointment, and disgraced the record with a duck. Sprott also maintained the consistency of scoring. The game had to be abandoned at 3-45 p.m. owing to a heavy shower of rain. The Parsee fielding was excellent, except Spencer, who was slow and unreliable, and Kanga whose wicket-keeping was not up to the usual standard. Mistry was most successful as a bowler, and after lunch, captured three wickets at a very small cost. The catch which disposed of Luard was very smartly held. At the adjournment for the day the score stood at 162 runs for five wickets. Poore was not out with 44.

Lord Harris entertained both the teams at lunch. There were several guests, including Lord Wenlock and suite, H. E. the Dewan of Kolhapur, and Mr. J. M. Patel. Sixty-two covers were laid.

After lunch his Excellency gave the toast of the "Queen" which having been honoured his Excellency said,—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—Besides the toast of her Majesty, which was welcome on all occasions there is only one toast, which, in my opinion, is permissible at a cricket lunch—I mean in the midst of the game—and that is the "Cricket" toast, which I propose to give you. It is four years since I last had the opportunity and pleasure of entertaining the two Elevens of Europeans and Parsees in Poona, and, I think, I may fairly say that during the four years which have elapsed the game has immensely extended and secured for itself the affections of the people of Western India. I am not blind to the sycophantic and imitative belief that influences have worked to extend the game in consequence of the Governor taking a practical interest, but would rather look to the ends and ignore the means. If cricket once establishes itself its merits will secure its position ever afterwards. The merits of the game are physical, moral, and social, and because of this character I think we are justified in endeavouring to encourage affection for it. Only this year two of the deepest thinkers of Western India have acknowledged that if the intellect of the youth of India is to retain its vitality for a reasonable span of life it was absolutely necessary that the youth should have encouragement to take part in athletic exercises as well as study. I think I may recommend those two gentlemen that if they were to search the whole world through and study the category of all the games they would find that there was not one which could claim in a higher degree the physical, moral, and social merits than cricket. It is unnecessary to dilate for those taking part in the game are able to realise the advantages. Suffice it to say, it needs no courage which certainly necessitates perseverance. It also encourages the exercise of every limb and every sense. It is a moral game, because it is necessary that a successful cricketer should be able to control his passions; it is essentially a pure game not needing meretricious inducement, but to honour success was a sufficient encouragement. A true cricketer needs no prize to induce him to do his best; that boast can scarcely be claimed by any other game. On that subject we will refer to two incidents in connection with the match played at Bombay and the discussion which followed on the resolution of the captains to continue the game. It showed pretty clearly that there had been a considerable amount of betting on the match. As an old cricketer, and one who greatly admired the game, I implore all those who play to discourage betting. It is very possible you in India are passing through a phase which we passed through England, when the Australians undoubtedly passing through 1878 were not uncommon to hear bets laid publicly in the pavilion. The phase described the Pycroft Cricket Field as the time when the betting men sat in the pavilion of the Lords. The phase will be of a short duration if we only set our face determinedly against it. As to the other incident—the continuance of the game by the captains—I lay stress on the remark that it was decided by the captains. It was in their power to do so. Captains settle at the commencement of the game the time when they will draw, but that is a subject of convenience for both sides, so that they may subsequently agree to sweep the resolution away and continue the game. A slight mistake has been made as to the part I took in that decision. The facts are simple. The English Eleven had recognised the fact that the game was coming close to an end against time; and talking among themselves, they expressed a wish that Mr. Raikes should decide to continue the match for a specified time. I was asked my opinion, and I gave it that I never interfered with captains, but hoped Mr. Raikes would consider the opinion expressed by his team. Therefore I take the opportunity to correct, gentlemen, the press who showered their praises on me for bringing my influence for continuing the game. It was the captain who made the decision. Now, gentlemen, having made one personal reference, let me make another. I can sufficiently reply to the critics who carped at me, because I tried to spread the love of an honest and manly game. I am not ashamed of having played, for I never allowed the game to interfere with more serious work. I am glad I played cricket for it has enlarged the circle of my cricket acquaintances and has added the number of my cricketing friends. Lastly, I claim for cricket, it is an admirable and social game, for it unites us all in love. Cricketers may be rivals but never enemies, it enables those who, a few minutes before, were trying their hardest to bring about the downfall, to unite in friendly accord. I am rejoiced at the presence of my honoured and distinguished guest, who was attracted here by the renown of this match, my old friend, schoolfellow, and playmate, Lord Wenlock, with whom, thirty years ago, I took the field in the first House Match at Eton. Having reviewed the game appropriately his Excellency concluded his remarks in this way. It is usual at cricket re-unions in England he said to call on the gentlemen present for a song or sentiment. I am not going to do that or sing a song myself, but conclude the sentiment that there are in India many antipathetic influences at work, which serve to keep apart the races who find themselves neighbours. Let cricket be an exception, and let its sympathetic influences tend to bind them together, and let us show that cricket is doing something to unite the two races. You will then be able to claim to have added another gem—a brilliant diadem—that crowns the Queen of England. Gentlemen, I give you the toast "Cricket."

The score up to the time stumps were drawn was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Trask, b Raja | 54 |
| Greig, b Mistry | 8 |
| Jardine, run out | 16 |
| Poore, not out | 44 |
| Luard, c and b Mistry | 18 |
| Saules, b Mistry | 0 |
| Sprott, c Daruwala, b Mistry | 12 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 162 |

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is now believed that good progress will be made in delimiting the Indo-Afghan border, as the Afghan Commissioners in the Kurram and Zhob Valleys have received explicit orders from Kabul to proceed with the work instead of marking time.

The reserve brigade told off in support of the Waziristan delimitation escort is to be put on a mobilisation footing, so as to be able to move up at the shortest notice. This is a sensible precaution even though matters on the Waziri border have assumed a more peaceful aspect.

The Government of India, acting upon the recommendation of the local Government, will provide in the Leper Bill for the segregation of pauper lepers found straying about the streets of Calcutta and other large towns, and power will be delegated to police officers to have such lepers arrested and sent to the nearest asylum.

On the average, the declared value of the "brandy" imported from Germany is less than Rs. 2½ a gallon, or, including duty, Rs. 11 the dozen reputed quarts. German "whisky," it appears, is not nearly so cheap as brandy, the average declared value being Rs. 5½ the gallon.

A remarkable feature in the growth of the Indian tea trade is the recent increase in the shipments from non-British ports. Travancore and Cochin exported no less than 980,500lbs. last year, or, three times as large a quantity as in 1888. On the other hand, and export of coffee from these provinces shows a steady decline.

It is well-known that in Europe eau-de-cologne is largely consumed as an intoxicant; but few will be prepared to hear that a preparation of the same character is extensively used in place of country spirit in Bengal. Mr. Savage, Collector of Backerganj, reports that the so-called eau-de-cologne is prepared from methylated spirit, and by personal experiment he has found that, although extremely disagreeable to the taste, it is not nauseating, and is quite drinkable. It contains a large proportion of alcohol, and a bottle costing, say, four annas, will probably contain as much spirit as a quart bottle of diluted country liquor sold in the shops for Re. 1-4. Mr. Savage has attempted to prevent the manufacture of this poisonous compound in Backerganj by prosecution under the Excise Act; but he finds that the main supply comes from Calcutta, and he urges that effective measures be taken in this quarter.

The Commissioner of Excise and several Deputy Commissioners in the Punjáb, have suggested the expediency of prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in what are called the "non-producing" districts. In these districts the produce of opium is not sufficient to affect the general market, but a recent decision of the Chief Court practically leaves the cultivators at liberty to consume as much of their produce as they choose. They are no longer compelled to enter on their license the actual outturn of poppy heads or the quantity of opium which they manufacture, and the Excise Commissioner anticipates that as soon as this ruling becomes generally known it will cause serious difficulty to the opium administration. A special report on the question is in course of preparation, but in the meanwhile the Financial Commissioner is not disposed to recommend any further restrictions on cultivation.

An official inquiry has been made into the derailment of a goods train which took place in July last near Rajewadi on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The cause of the accident is found to be defective sleepers. "The derailment," writes the Government inspector, "was due to the fact that the road was almost entirely laid with kauri wood sleepers, which, with the exception of two or three teak ones in each rail length, are old, having been in the road since 1885. This wood, which is a pine and of a coarse fibrous nature, does not appear to me at all suitable for sleepers. The wood is, I understand, tough and hard when dry; but after heavy and continuous rain becomes sodden and soft, and the spikes are liable to get loose or be pushed out of place." The Southern Mahratta road, we are told, is in course of being entirely relaid with new teak sleepers; but surely the qualities of kauri wood might have been discovered earlier.

The contemplated reduction, by one regiment of native infantry, in the strength of the Upper Burma garrison shows how completely under control is the territory annexed in 1885. The troublesome questions connected with the pacification of the Chin Hills have at last been settled, and it is no longer considered necessary to retain troops in the northern part of that district. The military police will take over Fort White and the other ports further to the westward, a battalion being raised by drafts from existing battalions and located in the hills. This will mean that fewer police will be available for duty in Upper Burma proper, but no apprehension need be felt in connection with the change about to be made. The Burmans have now completely settled down, dacoits are of rare occurrence, and the Upper Province is really more free from serious crime than the older territory south of Thayetmyo. The improvement in communications, and more especially the construction of the railway to Mandalay and of the line from Sagain northwards through Wuntho, enables the authorities to move troops and police rapidly from point to point, and any outbreak can be promptly suppressed. Year after year there has been some anxiety caused on the north-eastern border by Shans and Kachins, and some sharp fighting has occurred; but the tribesmen are now well in hand, and as an arrangement has been come to with China regarding the borderland our officers will not be hampered in future by doubts as to how far they can proceed in the Kachin country. The operations to the north and east of Bhamo were always of a risky character, as was shown by the fact that Chinamen were sometimes seen fighting in the Kachin band, and complications might have arisen from some inadvertent crossing of the Yunan frontier. Now there can be nothing of this kind; the landmarks between Burma and China are known though the demarcation pillars have not yet been erected, and our troops will not run the chance of collision with the Chinese. It may be necessary still to send small columns into the Kachin hills, to confirm our hold upon the tribesmen; but the movements should not involve the arrival of the old stubborn opposition by the Chiefs. They have already been severely punished, and they are not likely to court further chastisement.

The *Spectator* has an article pleading for "The Rights of Man even for Princesses." This is a day, says the writer, in which even Princesses may claim the ordinary rights of man, and Princesses of course come long after beggar women in their chance of asserting them. It is quite refreshing to be told that the Princess Alix is giving the Russian arch-priest Yanyschev a good deal of trouble in "converting her," as the phrase goes, to the Greek Church, in order that she may become a suitable wife for the Cesarevitch. The young lady was expected, of course, to show a decent amount of interest in her hereditary faith, lest the duty of transforming her into an adherent of the Greek Church should appear to be a purely nominal performance. But it is declared that she has far exceeded the resistance expected of her, and is displaying a delightful confidence in the right of Princesses to have a conscience and intellect of their own even in so momentous a matter as that of changing their religion. Let us hope that the Princess Alix will succeed in striking a blow for liberty of conscience in that elevated region in which it is generally assumed that Antinomianism is not only admissible, but right. Even Luther discredited Protestantism by allowing an Elector to break the moral law of marriage. Why should not a Princess nobly wipe out that stain by claiming for a Royal house the right, and even asserting the positive duty, of treating the moral law of religious sincerity as binding on the consciences of Princes? If the Divine word is really "to bind Kings with chains and nobles with links of iron," Princesses themselves may claim the liberty to repudiate anything like arbitrary choice in the region of religious conviction. How can rulers be worthy to rule if they are not worthy to be ruled by the Divine law? How can the sacredness of law be better illustrated than by showing its inexorable authority even over the conscience of Princes? If it is right for slaves to put the law of God before the law of their masters, surely it must be right for Princes to do the same.

A Paris correspondent received recently a letter from a young Frenchman of English descent, who has emigrated to Canada, containing an account of his experiences on landing at Montreal. He has just graduated with honours at the National School of Agriculture of Montpellier, and as he is very competent his advice may prove useful to intending emigrants of his age and position. He hoped to obtain the managership of some large estate, although he had been warned not to be too hopeful. He now writes: "There is nothing to be done in this line. The country is admirable for any man ready to take a homestead and work it himself with at most one assistant. But the prospect of remaining indefinitely a small farmer, and without the possibility of rising above this state, did not tempt me. I called on the Minister of Agriculture, but he could not find me any appointment such as I could have expected in France. At length I had an introduction to the head of the Colonisation Department of the Canadian Pacific, who took me immediately. To make a really good thing out of agriculture in Canada, one must go in for mixed farming, and this requires a large capital. My position is happily an interesting one, as I travel with my director, who gives lectures on agriculture, as assistant. This country is really splendid, and the St. Lawrence passing fine. Living is very cheap. I get capital board and lodging for four dollars a week, and everything else is cheap in proportion."

Some time ago the people of Talant, near Dijon, put up a monument in commemoration of the defence of the country in 1870 by the men of the Department of the Cote d'Or, in which these towns are situated. Upon it was an inscription declaring, amongst other things, that on that spot was taken the only flag which the French succeeded in capturing from the Germans in the whole of the war, that of the 61st Pomeranian Regiment. This having come to the knowledge of the men of the 57th French Regiment, at present stationed at Bordeaux, they are very indignant, because, as they allege, they captured the standard of the 16th Prussian Regiment at the battle of Bezonville. Their regimental flag has even been decorated in memory of the exploit. Upon these representations the Minister of the Interior has ordered the obnoxious inscription to be effaced.

The last of the Pifferari have shaken the dust of Paris off their feet and left musicless the cafes of the Quartier Latin where students are wont to spend their nights. The assassination of M. Carnot is the cause of their emigration. A Paris correspondent relates how, a few days after this terrible event, the Italian street musicians, about a hundred and twenty in all, held a meeting to consider the situation, and agreed that it was impossible for them to earn their living in France on account of the public indignation against Italians, which has been smouldering ever since "ungrateful" Italy joined the Triple Alliance. After waiting no longer than was necessary to raise a little money to sell their furniture and spare clothes, the Pifferari have left Paris, with their violins under their arms or their guitars slung across their shoulders. A few, of course, have gone to London, but the bulk have emigrated to the United States, where itinerant musicians still become rich. A last batch of seven Italian musicians were to be seen, one night, the other day, at the Saint Lazare terminus waiting for the Havre train, giving a parting kiss to Francesco. Francesco has been, for many years, a professor of street music for his young countrymen—in fact, a kind of musical crammer. In two months he taught his pupils to play a serenade by Schubert or a waltz by Strauss without their knowing a single note of music. To an interviewer he confided that ever since that terrible event his pupils had been unable to play at cafes and restaurants. "They were insulted and threatened everywhere, and for their own safety were compelled to abandon their national costume. The last Pifferari has left Paris."

A series of letters has just been published in Berlin, which, says a correspondent, written by the late Emperor William, and the former Governor of Alsace Lorraine, General von Manteuffel, show once more what intimate relations—one might say of friendship—existed between these two personages. These letters are chiefly of interest to German politicians, but the following, which relates to an episode in connection with the Franco-German War has not as yet been known, and is of general interest. When General Manteuffel after the war was in command of the army of occupation, a duel was pending between him and Marshal MacMahon which was avoided by a letter of apology. On this letter, dated the 10th of September, 1871, General von Manteuffel made the following marginal remark: "Marshal MacMahon refused to give me his hand when I visited him on the 9th of September. On the following morning I went to General Cissey, related the matter to him, and said that I had not mentioned the affair to Thiers, because as he was a civilian and in an official position, interference on his part would give the affair a different character. I requested him to tell General MacMahon that I felt offended, and that I must beg of him to make a declaration to the effect that by refusing his hand he did not intend to insult the Prussian General. I deemed it more in keeping with the circumstances to send to him General Cissey than if I had sent Prussian Generals to the Marshal on the following morning. General Cissey was very amiable, called immediately upon MacMahon, returned to me, and said that MacMahon would write to me, and that he (Cissey) was happy (here several words cannot be deciphered). I afterwards received this letter just as I was about to leave Versailles which (several illegible words), and I then departed. I have only spoken to the chief of the general staff about this matter, and have shown him this letter. After the evacuation of France I first imparted the matter to his Majesty the Emperor."

Discussing the question of the most suitable dress for women cyclists, the Paris correspondent of the *Warehouseman and Draper* writes:—There was a considerable outcry at first when lady cyclists began to discard the skirt for the full zouave trouser; but after a while people were brought to see the advantages of the new costume—its greater comfort, security, and even its modesty. The skirt, which must be very short to avoid the danger of catching in the wheels of the machine, was only a pretence, and really concealed the form less effectually than the trousers, as when wafted about by the wind it often allowed the knickerbockers to be exhibited, which, being tight fitting, were on the whole less seemly. At the present time the appearance of a woman clad in pseudo-masculine habiliments riding a bicycle excites little or no attention, and no comment; it has become too common a spectacle in France for that. More than this, when, for some reason or other, it is necessary for the rider to dismount and make part of her way on foot, she may do so with impunity; even the obnoxious street boy takes no heed. Perhaps, the principal reason to account for the comparative ease with which the public has accepted the new form of costume, adopted by the cyclist, is the absence of anything showy in the materials chosen, and its total lack of beauty. Its usefulness appeals to our logic, and the want of artistic elegance deprives it of its impropriety.

The following "snoring story" is said to have been told of himself by Lord Aberdeen:—He left London at midnight in a sleeping-car for the north. In the morning, when he was awakened, he saw a stranger opposite him. "Excuse me," said the stranger, "may I ask if you are rich?" Somewhat surprised, his Lordship replied that he was tolerably well-to-do." "May I ask," continued the stranger, "how rich you are?" "Well, if it will do you any good to know," was the reply, "I suppose I have several hundred thousand pound." "Well," went on the stranger, "if I were as rich as you, and snored as loudly as you, I should take a whole car, so as not to interrupt the sleep of others."

The *Boston Herald* takes to task those people who periodically bemoan the degeneration of the American people. Athletic sports, it says, have gained possession of the thought of the young people and are all the rage. It may be cycling or playing tennis, or a game of baseball, or riding horseback but everywhere it is the attempt to throw off superfluous energy, and when the hours of work are over the whole bent of the young people, both men and women, is to use their energy in the development of muscle and physical power. The interest in athletics is now general, and the fact that the girls have so universally attended the rendezvous of athletic sports has resulted in their developing an interest in them on their own account.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided. There were also present: Captain Walsh, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadeker, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormasji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

THE WATER-WORKS EXCESSES.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary on the subject of water-works excesses.

After some discussion it was resolved "that the memorandum be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 4,452-0-7 to meet the excess on water-works material grant for 1893-94. That the Committee regret that these excesses were incurred without previous reference to the Standing Committee, as required by the standing orders according to a resolution of the Town Council."

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AT CHINCH BUNDER.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the improvement of Chinch Bunder Road. The Acting Commissioner in his letter stated that it was desirable to widen the particular part of the road. The north corner in its present state is not wide enough for the heavy traffic there. The land belonged to Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett who demanded Rs. 40 per square yard, which was reasonable, considering the present market value of land in that locality.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the locality in question was very densely-populated, and they should always give whatever opening they could to the inhabitants there. The locality, he thought, badly needed an improvement, but he wanted the Committee to say if the rate of land was not too high.

Dr. Weir, the Acting Commissioner, said that the rates might be fixed by the Collector.

Mr. Shroff observed that Mr. Acworth's opinion was that the Collector invariably decided against the Municipality.

Mr. Rebsch did not see any reason why anybody should give their land to the Municipality at smaller rates than those which might be fixed by the Collector.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji the consideration of the matter was deferred.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that in connection with the recent outbreak of cholera in the J. J. Hospital thirty men and ten women were employed on the 8th ultimo, and the sub-inspector on the 13th idem, and that their services were dispensed with on the 11th instant. The total cost has been Rs. 424, which will be paid out of the grant sanctioned for the purpose by the Corporation on 10th September, 1894.

REVIEW OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee then proceeded to "review" the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1893-94.

Before proceeding with the consideration the Committee expressed an opinion that the Commissioner's report and appendices ought to be placed before them at an earlier period than the time given to them to enable them to look more closely and carefully into certain details they might consider necessary.

The review was then adopted. Its introduction was as follows:—

During the course of the year there were sixty meetings of the Corporation and forty-five Committee meetings; fifty-three meetings of the Standing Committee and fourteen of Sub-Committees thereof with one hundred and twenty-four attendances for cheque-signing and forty-nine for the audit of the Weekly Statement of Accounts. Of meetings of Committees of the Corporation convened, but not held for want of quorum, there were three; ditto of Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee, four. A Short Act, I of 1894, was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, legalizing the reduction in the amount of the monthly instalment to be paid by the Corporation on account of the Vehar Water Works Debt, from Rs. 14,600 to Rs. 9,498 from the 1st January 1893. The Act received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on 8th January last. By this reduction in the monthly charge, and the conversion of the Tulsi Consolidated Loan of 4½ per cent. into a 4 per cent. Loan, a reduction of Rs. 1,74,376 a year, has been effected in the annual charges for Interest and Sinking Fund. The sewerage of Colaba on the Shone system, at a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,03,608, was commenced on 2nd September last, and is still under construction. As the Committee appointed to report on the system of house-connections best adapted to the requirements of the city have not concluded their investigations, the work of connecting buildings with the sewers is at a standstill. On the other hand, the sewerage of the Umerkhadi district at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 3,47,464, was commenced on 8th February last. Regarding the sewerage pumping station, Love Grove, the new Worthington engines thereat are stated to be working satisfactorily. The experiment of burning town sweepings by Garlick's incinerator is reported to have proved satisfactory, and a committee is now enquiring into the whole question of the relative merits of a general system of incineration throughout the Island, and of a return to the former plan of deporting kachra to Chimboor. The last part of the report of the Executive Engineer contains details of some interest as to the capabilities of the incinerator, and of the difficulties that have to be overcome in burning the garbage of Bombay. The urgency of the work referred to the Committee is shown by the observations of the Health Officer, (page 463) as to the necessity of stopping further deposits of kachra on the Flats, the risk of which he considers so great, that after this year, he will refuse to continue the deposits there unless he receives special orders to do so. The Falkland Road Overbridge is under construction and approaching completion, and since the close of the year under report the long-pending negotiations between Government, the Corporation, and the Port Trust, regarding the building of the Wari Bunder Overbridge and the improvement of the road communication thereat, have been satisfactorily concluded. The arrangements so entered into include the provision of land for burying ground for the Mahomedan and Beni Israel communities. Experiments were made, and are still in hand, with a view to the improvement of public lighting by the adoption of the Welsbach gas burner, as also wish regard to the best practical mode of road-watering. The question of lighting generally is dealt with at considerable length in pages 110 to 118 of the report of the Executive Engineer. The Commissioner alludes to the fact that the serious riots in August, 1893, resulted in a general disorganization of business while they lasted and severely affected the working of the Health Department, but he adds, that no circumstance arose during the year which rendered it necessary to put into operation the Municipal Servants' Act (V of 1890). The Health Officer gives a full and interesting account of the riots and their influence on the sanitary operations. No reference is made to the correspondence which took place between Government and the Municipality regarding the large increase in the police force following on the riots, but, as the Corporation are aware, the question is still under consideration.

The Committee then adjourned.

## ROBBERY OF TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES WORTH OF ORNAMENTS.

We are informed that much excitement and sorrow have been caused in the Vaishnav community of Bombay and other places at the receipt of intelligence that two lakhs of rupees' worth of ornaments, diamonds, pearls, &c., have been plundered from the Shrinathjee Temple in Nathdwara. It is said that, on the 18th instant, a robbery took place, and that jewels and ornaments, worth the large sum of two lakhs of rupees were plundered from the temple. Suspicion is said to rest upon the two Brahmins, who were in charge of the temple, and upon other persons who assisted them. The Maharaj Lall Bawa Girdharlaljee has sent information of the plunder and outrage thus committed to the Maharana of Oodeypore. The Vaishnav community of Bombay and elsewhere will be much gratified if the Resident ordered a thorough enquiry to be made into the whole of the circumstances connected with this outrage upon their sacred shrine; and it is trusted that he will do so.

That invaluable annual, entitled "Particulars of the Warships of the World," issued by the Committee of "Lloyd's Register," has just been published. To all who are interested in naval matters it is indispensable. Not only does it include full lists of warships, with ample particulars, which possess a quite remarkable degree of accuracy, but it indexes them for easy reference and gives their signal letters, besides classifying merchant steamers of twelve knots or more, with statistics of merchant shipping, and finally includes a full list of dry, wet, and floating docks, pontoons, patent slipways, tidal harbours, quays, &c., in every part of the world. The work is of the greatest excellence, and its value can scarcely be over-estimated.

## THE CAREY FAMILY.

There was a fairly good house at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday night to witness the third performance in Bombay of the Carey Family, who were on this occasion assisted by two gentlemen amateurs, both of whom were too well-known to the audience for their identity to be concealed behind the stage names they adopted. The performance opened with a sprightly comedietta, entitled "That Dreadful Doctor," in which a newly-married couple have arrived at a stage when an open rupture is to be expected owing to the husband's infatuation for hunting. The dispute is raging high when "That Dreadful Doctor" (Mr. W. G. Carey), appears on the scene, having been invited down to settle the conjugal troubles by both husband and wife, though unbeknown to one another. There follows an amusing dialogue with the husband (Mr. W. Lester) and later one with the wife (Miss Cynthia Carey) in which the latter presses the doctor to pretend to make love to her. This he promptly does to such good effect that he deceives the lady herself, and is caught on his knees to her by the husband, who immediately goes to find his wife to confront her with the doctor. The visitor in the meantime hides behind a screen and listens to the conversation going on, eventually coming out explaining matters all round with the result that peace again reigns in the household. Mr. F. J. Nathan—we beg pardon—Mr. F. J. Lenville opened a musical interlude with the song. "I am so sleepy," in which he imitated the gestures and attitude of a tired man so well as to receive a very hearty encore. The Misses Carey also gave a song each, and Mr. W. G. Carey, recited "Dorking's Night"—a short but telling poem. Mr. Lenville then exhibited a capital illusion, by tying up little Miss Carey in a sack, and after sealing the knots placing the sack for a moment or two behind a screen. The screen was removed almost immediately, but in the meantime the little actress had disappeared, leaving the sack with all its seals and knots remaining intact. In her place Mr. Carey stood behind the screen, and anxiously enquiring where "Dot" was received an answer from the maiden herself who was standing afar off in the gallery fronting the stage. The illusion was performed under the eye of a member of the audience who accepted Mr. Lenville's invitation to "see it done." The entertainment concluded with the comedy "Who Speaks First"—once again illustrating the uneven course of connubial felicity. Things have in fact arrived in this case to such a pass that the husband and wife have made a compact of silence, and the one who speaks first is to apologise for past errors to the other and to give way always in future. A stranger appears on the scene and introduces himself to the husband as an old friend of the wife's—to the wife as an old friend of the husband. He paves the way for a reconciliation and warning to his work snatches a kiss from the wife just as the husband makes his appearance—preparations are made for a duel but the wife comes in and stops the would-be combatants. A reconciliation takes place between husband and wife, and as that is the result of the stranger's interference he claims to be rewarded by another kiss, and finally turns out to be the long absent brother of the lady, who hearing things were not going particularly smoothly had come down and taken them by surprise. The dialogue is high and humorous particularly the scenes between the servants and the fun and "go" is well sustained from start to finish. The post of Captain Charles was taken by Mr. N. G. Carey; that of Mr. Militant, by Mr. F. J. Lenville; Potter, by Mr. W. Lester; Mrs. Militant, by Miss Cynthia Carey; and Smart, by Miss Dot Carey. The play although following too much on the lines of the previous one did not tire the audience who vociferously cheered the actors.

## MILITARY PARADE.

A parade of the Native Cavalry and European and Native Infantry Regiments in garrison took place yesterday morning on the Maidan, in the presence of Brigadier-General Gatacre, commanding the Bombay District, who watched with keenly critical eyes the various evolutions performed. After inspecting the lines the General performed the pleasing ceremony of pinning to the breast of Color-Sergeant H. Black, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the silver medal awarded to the best shot among the Volunteers in the Province. In doing so General Gatacre alluded to Sergeant Black's long connection with the volunteer movement, which he joined in Sind when a corps was first formed in 1861. The Sergeant subsequently removed to Bombay, and joined the Rifle Corps, of which he had ever since been a member. For fully ten years he had been known as an excellent marksman and during that time had won five gold, five silver, and five bronze medals, and also a shield for good shooting. This was an excellent record, and he (the General) had great pleasure in making the latest addition to the Color-Sergeant's trophies by presenting him with the provincial medal, as the best marksman in the shooting of 1894. Private Narayen Singh, of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, then stepped forward, and was presented with the good conduct medal by the General Officer Commanding, who spoke a few words of commendation, expressing a belief that if a time came for the recipient to take his part on the battle-field he would give further proofs of good soldiership.

## THE VISIT OF JAPANESE OFFICERS TO BOMBAY.

Captain Matsuishi and Captain Ulsunomiya, of the Japanese Army, accompanied by Mr. M. H. Reich, of the North-West Provinces' Police, arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday morning by the 10-45 Raichore mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where these officers were received by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain R. I. Scallon, D. S. O., 23rd Bombay (2nd Rifle) Regiment, who has been detailed to attend the visitors during their stay in Bombay, and Captain W. F. Cahusac, of the 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion). After shaking hands with these gentlemen and talking with them for some minutes on the platform, the Japanese officers were driven to the Esplanade Hotel. In the afternoon, the Japanese officers went to the Elephanta Caves accompanied by Captain Scallon and Captain Cahusac. The party returned in the evening after a pleasant trip.

## THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

These sports were held yesterday afternoon, on the ground at the back of the Marine Lines. The ground was all that could be desired, and the entries

## THE BARODA COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

### THE OPENING SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 26.

THE Hon. Mr. Mehta, in opening the case for the Crown, at the Baroda Enquiry, on the 24th instant, said that it would be desirable briefly to open the case generally in the first instance and to make somewhat detailed remarks as the case proceeded in reference to each particular article of charge so as to enable the Commissioners to follow the evidence, which he would place before them. He said that the section of the Act, by the spirit of which the proceedings before the Commission were to be generally governed laid it down that the prosecutor would be entitled to address the Commissioners in explanation of the articles of charge but that his address shall not be recorded. He was, therefore, in the pleasant situation of having to address their honours without the advantage of having his address recorded. But the section was not an arbitrary section. The legislature had an object in view in enacting it but that the opening of the case should be confined as much as possible to a general statement of the facts and circumstances sufficient to enable the Commissioners to follow the evidence, which would be placed before them for establishing the charges against the accused, and at the same time the accused might not be prejudiced by the preliminary statement of the case. Now the character of the enquiry with which the Commission was charged was one of a nature similar to that provided for by the British Act XXXVII. of 1850, which indicated the native scope of the enquiry and he thought the order appointing the Commission contained a similar indication. It was an enquiry into the behaviour of a public servant but conducted in a formal and public manner. Of course Government might make such an enquiry for their own purposes—for the purpose of retaining or dispensing with the services of the servant, or for the purpose of dealing with him in any other way, which to them might seem proper. So that the enquiry under the Act of 1850 was quite as much to the advantage of the accused as in the interest of the public. The charges would be publicly formulated, and the accused would have an opportunity of meeting them not in an informal or private manner but publicly and formally. He apprehended that the Commission, while eschewing legal technicalities, would no doubt be guided by judicial principles. The officer into whose conduct they sat to enquire was the accused, Mr. Bapat, and the official capacity in regard to which charges were laid against him was as Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of the Baroda State. He thought that it would be desirable to state shortly what he might call the official history of Mr. Bapat. He joined the Baroda State service as a clerk, he believed, in the Settlement Department on a salary of Rs. 40 per month on the 1st of July, 1877. He would not trouble the commissioners with the details of his subsequent promotions in the service, but he would only say that after some time he rose to be the head clerk of the department on a salary of Rs. 125 per month. That was, he believed, in 1882. Ultimately when the Alienation Department was formed in 1889 he was appointed Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. He thought that he was correct in stating that the alienation branch was started in March, 1889, and Mr. Bapat was nominated Assistant to the Commissioner on the 1st of June, 1889, and he continued to act in that capacity till he was suspended in June last. He would draw their attention to the responsibility and the importance of the work he had to perform in his capacity as Assistant. He could very briefly state what was the work done by him in his capacity as Assistant by reading a paragraph from the progress report. The power and responsibility which lay upon Mr. Bapat were described thus by Mr. Elliot: "My assistants in their own line are distinctly responsible for the information given by them which lead to decisions. If the information has not been correct, full, or true, they were answerable." Mr. Mehta said that he read the paragraph for the purpose of showing the executive portion of the work, which Mr. Bapat had to do, and portion of which consisted in preparing the cases on which decisions were ultimately given. He thought it was hardly necessary to point out that the post thus occupied by Mr. Bapat in this position was one of great responsibility and of responsibility coupled with great power. That great trust and great power were vested in Mr. Bapat during the time he was Assistant was indicated still more forcibly in the regulations, which were made during the absence of the Commissioner, Mr. Elliot, on leave. The Commissioner obtained leave from the 16th of April, 1893, to the end of October that year, and the arrangements which were made at the time were such that great trust and power were reposed in Mr. Bapat. Mr. Mehta then read the order which was made for carrying on the work of the office during Mr. Elliot's absence. Now the enquiry which was being held before the Commission had for its object the ascertainment of the truth of the imputations, which were made as to the way in which Mr. Bapat abused the trust and the confidence which came to be thus reposed in him. That was the object of the enquiry. He stated it so clearly for the purpose of pointing out at the earliest stage that the object of this investigation was not to hold any enquiry into the policy or the working of the department in which Mr. Bapat was employed. The Commissioners would have absolutely nothing to do with the principle on which this department might have been constituted. It would be desirable to emphatically state in the beginning that they had not to enquire into the policy, or the principles in which they carried out the work. The enquiry had nothing to do with the routine or otherwise of the department, or of its policy, or with the working of any particular measure relating to the department. These were matters which were perfectly irrelevant to the present enquiry, which was limited to the way in which a responsible officer possessing great authority, corruptly misused the power which was vested in him. Mr. Bapat as the Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner exercised great influence in his official position, and it was for them to consider whether he used that influence for corrupt purposes. They had to consider whether Mr. Bapat, who had great power in the disposal of cases misused that power and authority for the purpose of obtaining, extorting or attempting to receive or asking bribes from people who had business in his department. The commissioners might feel confident that he would address himself only to the evidence of corrupt practices, which they alleged against Mr. Bapat. It was hardly necessary for him to go into fuller details at that stage, and he, therefore, did not propose them to go into details of the charges. The necessary details had been given in the charges. The specific amount and the way in which the moneys were asked for and obtained. In carrying out these corrupt practices which they charged against Mr. Bapat, there was one feature specially noticeable. The prosecution did not say that in all cases, in which Mr. Bapat accepted bribes he decided cases in favour of the suitors. There were various ways in which corrupt practices were indulged in. He received bribes for dishonest purposes with regard to the transactions which he did in his official capacity; but there were also cases in which Mr. Bapat asked for money on mere chance. If the case came out successfully well and good, the party might remain under the comfortable impression that it was his money which had procured the favourable decision, if the decision went against the party who had bribed—if he might use a rather vulgar phrase—that party was kicked out or *samjawel* in some way or other. All cases did not belong to the category in which bribes were taken for the purpose of dishonestly showing official favours. They were taken under inducements and hopes held out to parties that something would be done in their favour. What they would argue was that Mr. Bapat did on occasions what he could under the power given him to bring about a successful issue for the parties from whom he received bribes. But sometimes it was impossible or difficult to do so, but then he would not find it difficult to turn round. In this case in which they made imputations against Mr. Bapat they were going to lay before the Commission not one or two isolated cases but a series of cases of corrupt practices. Counsel would ask the Commission not to imagine that they are enquiring into a series of different cases. What they had to deal with was a series of separate articles of charges asking about a system of corrupt practices and to deal with the case as a whole.

The President: We have to give judgment upon each charge separately.

Mr. Mehta: True, Sir. But it is only for the purpose of convenience to give your opinion on each article of charge separately, but the court was not bound to consider the evidence of each case separately and in relation only to the particular head of charge to which it referred. The inquiry was one whole enquiry.

Mr. Apte: It may be.

Mr. Mehta: My friend Mr. Apte says that it may be, but it is a fact of great importance. I contend that the enquiry is one, although there are different parts and in regard to each part the commissioners will have to give their opinion.

The President: The Act of 1850 provides that the Commission should send with their record of the proceedings their opinion upon each of the articles of charge separately, with such observations as they thought fit on the whole case.

Mr. Mehta: That's exactly what I say. Section 2 of the Act laid down that when there appeared good grounds for making a formal and public enquiry into the truth of any imputation of misbehaviour against a person in the service of the East India Company not removeable from his office without the sanction of the same Government, it should cause the substance of the imputations to be drawn into distinct articles of charge but separate charge and order a formal and public enquiry to be made into the truth thereof. The enquiry was one though it may have several heads of charges. They were like the different counts in an indictment. You are not holding different trials; you are making an enquiry into the behaviour of a public officer. What he wished to impress on the minds of the Commission was that the Act contained in itself the procedure to be followed and detailed. Special pursuance as to the manner in which the inquiry was to be conducted, and that the commissioners would have to follow that procedure without reference to the procedure prescribed in any other enactment for all important points which might arise in the enquiry, and does not authorize to the Commission to refer to other Acts. The inquiry has reference to the conduct of an officer in regard to misbehaviour, charged against him, and the misbehaviour may be made the subject of a series of different heads of charges.

Mr. Kothare: The inquiry is into specific charges.

Mr. Mehta: I should like to know whether the commissioners think that they are trying a number of separate cases, or separate charges, or making an inquiry which relates to different articles of charges.

The President pointed out that, according to the Act, the commissioners had to give their opinion upon each of the articles of charge separately.

Mr. Mehta submitted that was true enough, but at the same time it must be remembered that what the commissioners had to do was to report their proceedings under the Commission, and give their opinion on each head of charge with observations on the whole case and in doing so they must draw inferences from the evidence as a whole.

The President: We have to give our opinion on each charge. That is one part of our work; and then to take a general survey of the whole case, and we do not think we can take into consideration evidence given in one case while dealing with another.

Mr. Mehta submitted that the difficulty arose from confounding different and distinct charges. I do not know what view the commissioners take, but we take it that we have to deal with different articles of charge.

The President: We consider these as different charges.

Mr. Mehta: So far as the enquiry is concerned, I say that the imputation which we make against the accused is one of misbehaviour in the matter of misusing his authority and power for the purpose of taking bribes, and this we divide into a number of articles of charge. You have to remember that the Act contemplates really that the prosecution is left free to frame the form of charges. The charges are read, not as ordinarily by the clerk of the court, but by the prosecution, who are free to lay charges as they think fit.

Mr. Kothare observed that they should be framed in such a way as to give every advantage to the accused of meeting them.

Mr. Mehta, while admitting the justice of the remark, generally submitted that the object and scope of the Act must not be lost sight of.

The President observed that the matter will be disposed of later on.

In continuing his remarks, Mr. Mehta said that he was trying to point out that the Act provided within itself for all regulations and authorities of the court in making the enquiry, and he found in the different sections of the Act and the differences between the ordinary procedure of criminal courts and the special procedure laid down by Act XXXVII. of 1850. He drew attention to Sec. 19 of the Act, which empowered the prosecution to call rebutting evidence, which was not provided in the Criminal Procedure Code. He submitted that it was perfectly clear that the enquiry was but one enquiry, in which a number of heads of charges and imputations could be enquired into. He might also cite precedent for the view which he had ventured to place before the Commission by referring them to the Crawford Commission. They would see from the report of the Commission's judgment that the commissioners, although they dealt subsequently with the evidence on each head of charge, they went at first into a general consideration of the whole of the evidence. They put forward first consideration which applied generally to the whole of the evidence, and inferences were drawn from the whole of the evidence. Then they applied the general consideration, and the inferences deducted from the whole of the evidence to each case.

*(To be continued.)*

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have decided that the appointments of Riding Overseer, at the several Remount Depots, should always be filled by persons borne on the strength of the Army.

THE Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to decide that exchange compensation allowance is admissible on the extra Staff pay drawn by Military Medical officers for the charge of cantonment hospitals.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the introduction, with effect from the 1st October, 1894, of the revised establishments of farriers with the increased rates of pay for Cavalry and Artillery as sanctioned for Corps on the Home Establishment by Royal Warrants, dated 20th December, 1892, and 29th July, 1893.

THE following changes in the Military Accounts Department have been ordered to take effect in the month of October:—Captain W. St. J. Richardson, officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, has been ordered to leave Calcutta and report himself at Rawalpindi; and Captain H. Melvill, Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Poona, is to proceed to Calcutta on relief by Mr. L. L. Kalberer, who is returning to duty off furlough out of India. Captain H. M. Prior, now on furlough, has been posted to Rawalpindi. Captain G. A. Williams, Junior Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, is proceeding on furlough, and Lieutenant T. A. Harrison, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, has been ordered from Madras to Calcutta, to report himself at the latter station at the end of the Poojah holidays.

THE Inspectors of Army Signalling in Bengal and in Madras and Bombay having reported the results of their inspections of the signallers of the Native Armies as being very satisfactory, and that it has advanced sufficiently to warrant the introduction of a regular test, so that a "a figure of merit" may be given to each corps, and that they may be classified as in the case of British regiments; the Commander-in-Chief views the inspections as being very satisfactory, showing as they do a decided improvement in the signalling efficiency of the Native Army, and submitted a draft order for the approval of Government. The Government have accorded approval on the distinct understanding that no extra expense either at present, or in the future, is involved in the proposal.

THE Government of India having had under consideration the existing arrangements for the allotment of funds for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Head-quarter offices of the Army in India, also of the Madras and Bombay Armies, and the question of the provision to be made in future for the same purpose for the Army Head-quarter offices in India, and for the offices of the four commands into which the Army in India will be divided under the new organisation; they have decided that from the date of the abolition of the Presidential Army system there shall be a fixed allotment for this service, and that, as a tentative measure, the following sums shall be provided in the estimates as the maximum annual limit for the purchase of books and periodicals for the offices named below:—For Army Head-quarters in India, Rs. 2,000; for Head-quarters of each command, Rs. 800. The sum of Rs. 2,000 does not include the annual grant of Rs. 1,500 made to the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General's Department for the purchase of books and periodicals. The former sums will be distributed amongst the several offices concerned by the Adjutant-General in India.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Better evidence of the British Working man's inborn abhorrence of anything in the nature of hard work I have never met with than was brought under my notice while paying a visit to Olympia. As I mingled with a crowd of spectators admiring the luxurious embellishments and the recumbent occupants of the Royal Harem, I overheard a brief but cogent dialogue between two respectable artisans who had gazed at the spectacle for some minutes in absolute silence. 'Purty, ain't it, Bill?' said one. 'Purty enough,' replied the other in a tone of meditation; 'but, I say, 'Arry, if that ain't a darned easy job I don't know wat is. It 'ud about suit me down to the ground—wot do you think?' The suggestion was made the more grotesque by the fact that the critic was himself about as rough and ungainly a specimen of humanity as is to be met with in a day's march."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by al Chemists, Stores, &c.

## THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR AND THE SARVAJANIK SABHA.

ON Monday last, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha gave an evening party, in the Hirabag Town Hall, to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, on behalf of the native public of Poona. Over three hundred gentlemen, including most of the Sirdars and other prominent men, of the city and the cantonment were present. The Town Hall and its approaches were elaborately decorated and tastefully illuminated. His Highness arrived at about 9-30 p.m., accompanied by his brother Bapu Saheb, the Chief of Kagal, his uncle the Chief of Kagal, Junior, the chief of Mhaisal, and several Mankaris. The Dewan, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuverji, C.I.E., had arrived a little earlier. Among those present were Shrimant Balasaheb Raste, Shrimant Abasaheb Purandare, the Hon'ble Mr. Panse, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal, Dewan Bahadur Laxuman Jagannath, Dr. Bhandarkar, Rao Bahadur Jathar, Rao Bahadur Kirtane, Rao Bahadur Bhide, Rao Bahadur Dandekar, Rao Bahadur Gokhle, Rao Bahadur Daji Saheb Nagarkar, Khan Bahadur Khandalawala, Khan Bahadur Khambata, Prof. Molvi, Prof. Kathavate, Rao Bahadur Bhardi, Rao Bahadur Chitra, Rao Bahadur Vad, Rao Bahadur Icharambhai, Rao Bahadur Deshpande, Sirdars Shrimant Babamaharaj, Vinchurkar, Patvardhan, Chintamanrao V. Natu, and Shankarrao Natu, Sirdar Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb of Indore, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayana, Mr. Kupu Swami Mudliyar, Rao Saheb Pathak, Messrs. Ram Narayen, Amerchand Hukumchand, Iswardas, Gangaram Bhau Mhaske, Rajana Lingoo, M. B. Namjoshi, and A. D. Ghasvala, Rao Saheb D. J. Gokhle, Rao Saheb Phadke, Rao Saheb Kumthekar, Rao Bahadur Kanitkar, Mr. R. D. Nagarkar, Mr. Dorabjee D. Booty, &c., &c.

The Sirdars and a few other gentlemen were then presented to his Highness, after which Mr. G. K. Gokhle, Secretary to the Sarvajanik Sabha, read the following address of welcome:—

To His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapur.

May it please your Highness,—On behalf of the residents of the city and cantonment of Poona, we, members of the Sarvajanik Sabha, respectfully crave leave to offer your Highness a most cordial welcome to this ancient and historic city of Poona. This is the first visit with which your Highness has honoured this city after your assumption of the full powers of your exalted position, and a recollection of the misfortunes which in succession befell your Highness's house during the past thirty years serves now only to enhance the satisfaction which we feel at having your Highness in our midst to-day. The distinguished part which at one time, it pleased Providence to assign to Poona in strengthening those foundations of the national life of the Marathas which were laid by your illustrious ancestor, is now a matter of history. But the Kolhapur *Gadi* still continues to stand as a visible emblem of the great work which the Marathas were able to achieve; and its occupants will always be regarded by the people of the whole Maharashtra—even by those who are not directly subject to their rule—with feelings of veneration and affection. In welcoming your Highness, therefore, the people of Poona welcome one to whom they are bound by strong ties of the past, and who recalls traditions, the memory of which no lapse of time can obliterate. The new order of things, which has been arranged and is guided by Providence for India's best, has created new bonds of sympathy and it imposes new duties upon us all. In these days, when the benign British Government has secured to the people of this country the inestimable blessings of internal peace and freedom from foreign aggression, the work which lies before Princes in the position of your Highness is, if possible, greater in extent and higher in character than that which their ancestors were called upon to do. It has been well said that the victories of peace are more glorious than those of war, and our Princes can have no nobler or more glorious mission to perform than that of striving for the moral and material advancement of their countrymen. The Sabha has already dwelt at considerable length on certain political and administrative questions, in regard to which it was anxious to respectfully bring its views to your Highness's notice, in the address which a small deputation presented to your Highness on its behalf less than six months ago on the occasion of your Highness's installation. And it is therefore needless for us to refer to those views again in this place. We will, however, venture to make one remark on this occasion. Your Highness's first and foremost duty is necessarily and beyond all doubt to secure the progress and happiness of your own subjects. But the promotion of the welfare of our common country in general and of the Maharashtra in particular, is also a duty devolving upon your Highness, and in importance it is second only to the duty which your Highness owes to the people of your own State. Thanking your Highness for your gracious condescension in accepting this address at our hands and wishing your Highness a long and happy life and a great career.

The address was presented to his Highness by Rao Bahadur Bhide in a *kinkhob* bag. Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai, the Dewan, then read the following reply on behalf of his Highness the Maharaja:—

Members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and citizens of Poona,—I thank you most sincerely for the cordial reception you have accorded me and the very kind way in which you have referred to the great work achieved by my illustrious ancestor. It need hardly be said that the Sabha has been doing very useful service to the people by acting as their mouthpiece and placing before Government in a loyal manner the views of the enlightened native public. The assistance rendered to Government in the solution of difficult administrative problems by learned representative bodies like the Sabha, can hardly be exaggerated, and the work you have hitherto been able to perform bears ample testimony as well to the usefulness of the institution as to the zeal and earnestness of its promoters. It was hardly necessary for you to say that I should have at heart the welfare not only of my own subjects but that of the whole Maharashtra. Under the benign influence of the British rule, the different parts of the Empire have been so welded together that progress of one part is hardly possible without an onward motion of all. Besides the common ties which have so long bound together the people of Maharashtra are a sufficient guarantee of their mutual sympathies hereafter and for ever. On this occasion, gentlemen, I cannot pass on without referring to a matter which is but too fresh in the minds of us all—I mean the recent disturbances here. I look upon, with no less wonder than regret, the friction which of late has sprung up between two communities whose relations for a long time past have been most amicable. I am sure the leaders of both communities have been doing their best to soothe the feelings of their brethren and to restore mutual confidence. But let me request you, the members of this Sabha, to spare no pains to remove the cause of friction, and I am confident, the leaders of the Mahomedan community will heartily co-operate with you and mutual concessions will put an end to this strained state of feelings which is prejudicial to the interests of both. It is the duty of every loyal subject to assist Government in their attempt to preserve the peace, which is so very essential for the good of the people, and it is needless for me to impress on your minds that this duty should be performed right loyally. I again thank you, gentlemen, for your hearty welcome.

His Highness the Maharaja was then garlanded and flowers and *pan-supari* were then distributed to the gentlemen assembled. His Highness and party and the other gentlemen present then proceeded to partake of the refreshments provided. After a display of fire-works the party broke up, his Highness leaving at 10-30 p.m.

THE autumn theatrical season opened with the production of a comedy of Mr. Grundy's, *The New Woman*. As a play it cannot be said to be strong, but the dialogue is amusingly smart with numerous slaps at the modern emancipated woman. The plot hinges on the failure of the marriage of a literary man to a hoyden, and the counter-fascination of a more cultivated woman, who is married. It is needless to say that all ends well. Miss Emery as a sympathetic heroine, Cyril Maude, as the cynical Colonel, and Miss Rose LeClercq, as the old woman of the world, carried the piece off. *The Fatal Card*, a new melodrama produced at the Adelphi is compounded of the usual ingredients which so often have made for success—sensational scenic marvels and gigantic crime, Colorado cut-throats, low comedy, big phrases, love and horror, virtue and guilt are ingeniously blended, but Mr. Haddon Chambers and Mr. Stephenson have added a certain subtlety of characterisation, calculated to please the more exacting play-goer. The whole concluded with a dynamite catastrophe, sufficiently topical in these days to have secured the triumph of a production with half its merits. Mr. Terriss, the old Adelphi favourite, in a blue shirt, as a chivalric hero in the moonlight was welcomed back with roars of delight. The story is impossible to condense, so full is it of incident.

## HINDU MARRIAGE AND INHERITANCE.

AT Tuesday evening's meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society Mr. Tribhowundas Mungaldas Nathubhai read the following paper on "Certain Social Questions connected with Marriage and Inheritance among the Hindus":—

No other part of Hindu law is so fruitful of controversy, as the Law of Inheritance. The reason for this anomalous character of the Hindu law, as at present construed, cannot be other than a complete break with antiquity, and in some cases a direct antagonism to the old rules. It has been a task of difficulty to reconcile these inconsistencies. If any expedient is found out the remedy appears to be worse than the disease. The principle, that underlies inheritance, is based on the spiritual benefits to be conferred on the deceased proprietor, and this belief is held to be universally true. According to the old writers, descendants up to three degrees are entitled to give periodical offerings. Consequently, actuated by the motives of male succession, in order to be alleviated from the burdens of this world, and also to get repose in the next world, by the offerings paid by the surviving males, the Hindus enter into a married life, but this marriage institution among the Hindus is a very complicated affair. They have no one form of rite, but their institution is divided into eight kinds, as noted above. All of these eight forms were neither practised nor originated, at one and the same time, but they show the different stages of the social growth. Mr. Mayne, in his treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, says that all but the two, the Brahma and the Asura, are now obsolete. (Sec. 80.) And again, in the same section, he says that "the Brahma is the only legal form at present." This assertion implies that marriage performed according to any other rites is not valid, and the children of such other marriages are held illegitimate, and hence debarred from inheritance. This interpretation may lead us to infer that marriage and *sonship* (inheritance) are co-related with each other. In old times the marriage tie being loose, men wanted to have a son in any way, somehow or other. This accounts for the different sorts of sons as described in our Shastras. The list as given, numbers twelve sorts of sons.—They are legitimate Patrika Putra, Khestraja, Gudhaja, Kanina, Sahodha, Paunarbhava, Nishada, Parasava. Dattaka, Kritaka, Appaviddha, Swayamdattaka. All of these twelve kinds of sons were recognised as legal, and as the property of the father, but gradually as the society grew advanced in ideas, and lawgivers turned their minds to codify the laws moral, social, and political, looseness in the marriage tie disappeared, and the sacred institution of marriage came to be guided by strict rules and regulations. In these days when all of the twelve kinds of sons are not recognised, and only two of them are held legitimate, the naturally born and adopted ones, let us consider these forms and examine the propriety of the approved ones and the reason of the disapproved ones. It should be noted, that out of the eight kinds above named, only the Brahma, Daiva, and Arsha are approved ones and the Asura, Gandharva, Rakshas and Paisach are disapproved ones. While the forms that are in vogue are only the Brahma and the Asura ones. As for the Rakshas and the Paisach forms, which are disapproved, and which deserve to be condemned, nothing can be said in favour of them, for they are other names of *seduction and rape* in limited forms. Being of such a detestable character, they deserve to be condemned and disapproved. Regarding the Gandharva, this form has been along with them also disapproved. When we refer to Manu he says:—

क्षत्रि वैश्ययो राक्षसपैशाचवर्जितान् गान्धवीसुरयो:

&c., *i.e.*, for Kshastryas and Vayshyas, Gandharva rite is allowed. The validity of this form has been also recognised by the Bengal Sudder Court when celebrated among the Kshastryas in the year 1817, but in other Presidencies this form of marriage is invalidated in conformity with Mayne. Mayne says "Its definition implies nothing more than *fornication*." How far this view can be said to be correct will be manifest when we shall define what Gandharva rite is. The Gandharva form of marriage is that rite, in which the parties engage, out of their own accord and will. From the above the form seems to be an engagement contracted by mutual will and love. Fornication, on the other hand, implies the sense of *lewdness* or *adultery*. To reconcile these two meanings is difficult and questionable. For if we observe the traditional examples of the renowned Draupadi, Sita and other ladies of note, the marriage performed in their case was the Swayamwar system or what can be called the self-selection system, while that in the case of Shankuntala is known to have been a Gandharva marriage. It might be alleged that such an interpretation as fornication might have made the form obsolete or the very nature of the Swayamwar system, which was by open selection from among a number of candidates, assembled for the occasion in public, was not calculated to be much in vogue. The mortification of rejection in public might have no great inducement, and the number of young men, anxious to try their chance might have, in course of time dwindled. The system might have thus fallen into disuetude, The formal mode of Swayamwar system being not practised, the form might have been rendered obsolete, and obsoleteness might have caused its disapproval and the disapproval affects inheritance, rendering issues born of such a rite as illegitimate. But if we examine this disapproval by the second criterion, viz., of caste rules, no such castal restriction can be found as prohibiting that rite to be performed. If, on the other hand, the rite is followed, and the form approved, or any other form in its place recognised to make such marriages as are performed at an advanced age, with a different law of succession, it will remove many of the inconsistencies and injuries a Hindu family at present suffers from, owing to one uniform system of celebrating their nuptial rites, and which can be said to have caused these inconsistencies. It will be a greater preventive to infant marriages than such expedients found out as the Age of Consent Bill *et hoc genus omne*. Next come the Prajapatya and the Daiva forms in which a daughter has been given to Brahmins because when the Brahminical influence was at its highest, people always were actuated by the motives of sanctity to give their daughters to Brahmins who were regarded as religious and their power was regarded as equal to that of the Gods, nay, even in a greater degree. But nowadays as the function of the Brahmins has been merely the performance of religious ceremonies, they are not held so powerful and hence they might be accounted as rendered obsolete. Then follows the Asura form which can be termed marriage by purchase. This form refers to the times when wives were scarcely obtainable by fair means and when it was desirable to have wives from other sections of the caste to have a son, they were taken by giving an equivalent in return. This form is disapproved inasmuch as the father actually makes a sale of his daughter by receiving an equivalent amounting to thousands of rupees which receipt is forbidden entirely by Manu in his Smriti (Bk. III. sec. 5 Chap. IX, verses 98-100). Then follows the Arsha form which is an approved form and which is a survival of the one preceding it. In it no actual price is taken for the daughter, but only a nominal value in the shape of a cow or two is taken which is slight and is immediately returned to the bridegroom. Last in order comes the Brahma form. The form is an approved one and there is nothing even in its character rendering it objectionable. Here the connection is made permanent and the authority which a father enjoyed passes over into the hands of the husband permanently. But a question arises, do the Hindus celebrate their nuptial rites according to any of the forms as they are defined and approved? The answer to this question would be in the negative. Nowhere is performed the Arsha rite which is approved. Similarly, if we shall see the Brahma form, it is not practised as it is defined, but in a modified mode. The form as defined is that in which a daughter is given to one learned in the Vedas with some presents. The first condition is nowhere observed. The Asura form is not also consistently observed. It plays a great part in determining the question of woman's property or what is called *Stridhan*. The word *Stridhan* is defined by Manu in his work (chap. 9) as follows:—"What was given before the nuptial fire, what was presented in the bridal procession, and what was received from her brother, father or mother, are denominated the six-fold property of a woman." Now, when a woman dies childless the right to the succession of her property greatly depends upon the particular form a woman was married in; for when the form celebrated is Brahma or be any one of the four unblamed ones, then her property goes to her husband, but if the form be any other one of the four blamed ones, then in case she has no issue surviving her, it goes to her father, (Mayukh Cap. IV Set X). Under such authorities the father alleging that he has received an equivalent from the bridegroom's party and that the rite was an Asura rite and evidencing that fact from his ledgers and account-books, claims his daughter's property from her husband. The court taking cognizance of this kind of ledger evidence at once decides in favour of the father rendering bare injustice to the husband. If closely examined the father will be found unjustly holding his claim over his daughter's property. For if we review with attention the inconsistent line of conduct the father had adopted during his daughter's lifetime, we will find that it is only a private understanding for the time between the parties. When a father receives money from his daughter's husband, it naturally follows that he has no scruples in accepting trivial things, as water, tea, &c., at his daughter's house but he refuses to accept them, arguing, that he is forbidden to take anything of his daughter's. Forgetting his inconsistent conduct in his daughter's lifetime, at her death he claims of her property and he receives it at the cost of his son-in-law. But granting that he has celebrated the Asura rite has there been any public avowal of his receiving the equivalent? The officiating priest neither knows of the form performed as Asura nor has there been made any reference in the Lagan Padi, nor in the caste records where every such marriage is registered nor in the invitation cards. To remedy these defects, if the aforesaid points be noted, that will prove a sure test, and would prevent injustice being rendered to the poor husband. Not only so, but it would some day or other put a stop to such a detestable practice in future as it will be a constant reminder to the father of his receiving money when he dines or drinks at his son-in-law's, and at the same time people will cease performing such a rite, owing to the feeling of shame at their receiving the equivalent being registered in the caste records.

*(To be concluded.)*

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

632-92—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Broun and M—Part heard.

633-91—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabji Talati and others vs the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.

616-93—Bhaishukker and K—Hajee Essa Haji Essack vs Munchabai Balgovind—Wadia and G.

415-93—Jehangier D for pauper—Ratanbai vs Jamsetjee Pherozshaw and others—In person and Khunderow M.

52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damji and other—Edgelow and G. and Janardhan and A.

485-93—Bicknell M and M—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and another vs Khooshal Tullockchund and another—Craigie L and O.

486-93—Bicknell M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanjee and another vs Khooshal Tullockchund and another—Craigie L and O.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and another vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another—Payne G and S, Mansukbhai, D and J, Crawford and Co, and Edgelow and G.

107-92—Crawford B and Co—Waghuji Hanmantraw vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Moosa—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
For Judgment.

442-91—Chitnis M and M—Vallabdas Ranchodedas vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee, R and K.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

63-94—Edgelow and G—Mukand Ramchandra and others vs Anandrao Bhasker and others—Khunderao M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

279-91—Payne, G and S—The Presidency Mills Co, Ld vs Williams Curran—In person—Part heard.

299-91—Ardesir, H and D—Adbur Rahman bin Hajee Ahmed vs Saleh Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed and another—Dikshit and H and K D Shroff.

384-91—Manubhai J Singraj—Ramjee vs Narrotamdas Chhagan and another Balkrishna V N K.

345-91—M H Khan—Vithuldas Jewraj—In person.

350-91—James Peace—Harrichand Jaitha vs Ferdinand Fischer and another—Chalk, W and S.

351-91—Tyabjee D P and C—Bai Gunaa and others vs Dayabhai Kulabhai and another—Daphtari F and Edgalow and G.

352-91—In person (a pauper)—Sadashive Kaloo vs Raghoo Krajee Tajni and another—Bicknell M and M.

361-91—Brown and M—Bassambhoy Visram and others vs R P Nixon and others—Payne G and S.

278-91—Nanu and H—Mahomed Ali Lukmanjee and others vs Braglal Vishwambhardas and others—Chitnis M and M.

282-91—Brown and M—Khan Mahomed Sheriff vs Govindram Girdhandas and others—Framjee M.

353-91—Brown and M Sir Albert Abdoolla David Sassoon and others vs Joseph Isac Harari—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Judgment.

523-88—Payne G and S—Maharaj Mahundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukladas Guru Beharidas—Tyabji D and Co

Petition for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Edgelow and G—In the matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Deepchand Ootamchand a Lunatic Bai Shivcore—Petitioner.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

121-91—Bicknell M and M—Eduljee Shapoorjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir H and D and B and K.

123-94—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Sivjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathubhai and J.

189-91—Jehangir Dorabji—Bai Dhunbaijee Dadabhoy Guzdar vs Nusserwanji Bamonjee Moola and another—Edgelow and G.

139-94—J C Cama—Koolsoombai vs Fatmabibi and others—K D Shroff and in person.

200-91—M H Khan—Venoobai and others vs Mahadeo Raghunath Surve and another—Chalk W and S.

357-92—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Sumar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payne G and S.

237-91—M L Shroff—Ramcoover Mamraj and others vs Sooranmul Tarachand and another.

109-91—In person (a pauper)—Budroodin Bhaijibhai vs Abdoolally Bhaijeebhai and others—Framjee and M.

433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowjee vs Thuker Meghjee Anundjee and another—Tyabjee, D P and C

229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others Wadia, and G—L S N and B.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia, and G

617 93—Payne, G and S—Goolam Hoosein Moorjee vs Bai Manbai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

431-92—Little, S N and B—Jumnadas Jeewandas and another vs Ahmed Hajee Meetha and others.

67-91—M H Khan—Mulla Valjee Mulla Ismailjee and others vs Ibrahimjee Mulla Adamjee Bhoga and others—Tyabjee D P and C.

215-91—In person—Hajee Essack Chand vs Bhagwandas Khimjee and another.

Defended New Long Causes.

324-91—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and another—Bicknell M and M.

## I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 15th Sept. 1894.)

| Description. | 1894. | 1893. | Inc. for the week | Dec. for the week | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open .. | 752 | 752 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, | 28,392 | 31,813 | ... | 6,421 | ... | 25,633 |
| Parcels, &c. | 39,487 | 33,140 | 6,347 | ... | 1,81,753 | ... |
| Goods ..... | | | | | | |
| Other earnings ..... | 2,505 | 3,271 | .. | 766 | ... | 3,455 |
| Total for week | 70,384 | 71,224 | ... | 840 | .. | ... |
| Aggregate .. | 8,90,199 | 7,37,532 | ... | ... | 1,52,667 | ... |

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd September, 1894:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total .. | 1,40,067 | 2,43,731 | 5,177 | 3,89,035 |
| Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles .. | — | — | — | 4,34,558 |
| Decrease ..... | | | | Rs. 95,523 |

THE notification of the 20th instant, writes the Calcut

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE biography of John Addington Symonds, which his friend Mr. Horatio F. Brown is preparing, is now well advanced. The papers and correspondence left by Addington Symonds from which the Life is being compiled are understood to contain much valuable material. Among them was a completed study of Giovanni Boccacio as man and author, and this Mr. J. C. Nimmo is also to publish. "Blank Verse," which Addington Symonds thought contained some of his best work, is, according to a desire he expressed, to be reprinted.

"The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," the new book by "John Oliver Hobbes," is likely to be ready in December. It will be her first long novel, her work so far having consisted of comparatively short tales. Messrs. Henry, who are to publish it, will at an earlier date issue Captain Donovan's book, "With Wilson in Matabeleland." Captain Donovan was hunting in South Africa when the Matabele War broke out, and he joined Wilson's staff. Half the work is given to hunting experiences, and half to the war, and both are illustrated.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish a life of Roger Williams, by Mr. Oscar S. Straus, who calls him "the pioneer of religious liberty." Williams was one of the most picturesque characters in the early history of America. He went out from England when the Puritan emigration was at its height. He found the conformity of the Church Brethren of Massachusetts Bay to be more exacting than the conformity he had left behind in England. Accordingly he went into the country of the Narragansett Indians, and founded a settlement where every man had freedom of conscience. The fruits which blossomed from that colony, Mr. Straus describes.

Messrs. Black hope to have Archdeacon Farrar's new work, "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art," ready at the end of October. The Archdeacon passes in review the conceptions of Christ and of the events of the Gospels, as great painters have in different epochs expressed them. At the outset he deals with the paintings of the Catacombs during the first three centuries, and all through the sacred paintings are taken as a reflection of the religious views of their separate periods. Needless to say, Dr. Farrar does not in any way write from the point of view of the art critic, for that would not come within the scope of the work.

Messrs. Frederick Warne and Co. are about to bring out a book which should interest the travelling public especially. It is to be entitled Union Jottings. The idea seems to have been suggested by the lately published illustrated work showing famous scenes on the P. and O. Company's routes. Mr. W. W. Lloyd's work deals with the Union Steamship line to South Africa. The artist of this new work has had every facility accorded to him on his visit to South Africa, which has extended right through to the Transvaal. The work is to be in oblong folio with twenty-four fine coloured plates, and more than a hundred sketches in black and white. The price of the ordinary edition is to be a guinea. There will be a limited edition of 150 copies at three guineas.

The autumn avalanche of books will begin very shortly. We have already mentioned the chief ones in Messrs. Longmans and Co.'s list. Among the books about to be published by Macmillan, The Life and Letters of Dean Church, of St. Paul's, is noteworthy, and will be expected with general interest. Two Anglo-Indian writers are bringing out stories through the same publishers. One of them is Sir H. Cunningham, whose first book, The Chronicles of Dustypore, greatly amused the Anglo-Indian population many years ago. An attractive writer is Mrs. Steel, who has in a remarkably short time made a high reputation as a writer of Eastern stories and sketches. Mrs. Steel's new book is entitled Tales of the Punjaub, Told by the People, and is illustrated by Mr. J. L. Kipling, who was for many years Principal of the Lahore School of Art. One other work which may be selected for mention from Messrs. Macmillan's new list is Matthew Arnold's Letters. The collection is in three volumes, is edited by Mr. G. W. E. Russell, and will be issued almost immediately.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe's Autobiography, which was talked of many months ago, will be published by Messrs. Bentley in about a fortnight. Miss Cobbe's reminiscences extend over a long period, and include many remarkable men and women. She knew George Eliot, Mrs. Somerville, and Fanny Kemble. Among the most interesting men of whom she writes are Walter Savage Landor and Sir Charles Lyell. Tennyson, Browning, and Arnold, John Stuart Mill, Theodore Parker, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Shaftesbury, are mentioned, with more or less detail in the forthcoming book.

The new number of The Author contains an interesting table of the prices of novels from the year 1750 to 1860. The cheapest period seems to have lasted from the first-named year to the end of the century. During its continuance the average price of a single volume story was three shillings. It is double that nowadays; but the six shilling volume of to-day—take "The Manxman" as an example—may contain more than the quantity of matter put into an ordinary three-volume story, whereas the last century story was as a rule short. After the beginning of the century prices began to rise; single volumes cost from four shillings to seven shillings. The first mention, in this list, of the thirty-one and sixpenny three-volume novel is Sir Walter Scott's Pirate, published in 1822. Allan Cunninghan's three-volume stories—Paul Jones, The Tor Hill, Richmond—were published at the same price, between the years 1826 and 1828. In accordance with this new rate single volume novels were often published at half a guinea; for example, Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, and Cunningham's Falkland, and Confessions of an Old Bachelor.

The rise in price from three shillings to half-a-guinea is partly accounted for by the heaviness of the demands upon the taxpayer's purse during the twenty years' struggle with France. This taxation fell "most heavily on that class which then formed the great bulk of readers, the clergy and the professional people." Book buyers formed clubs and circulating libraries. 'The natural result of the narrowed circulation was a rise in price. From three shillings a volume the novel became gradually as we have seen, half-a-guinea. And this price continued because the people had lost the habit of buying books." "The first appearance of the six shilling novel seems to have been in 1861, when Messrs. Blackwood and Sons published, at that price, "Silas Marner." Among the London publishers who were the first to follow the example were Messrs. Bentley and Son and Messrs. Sampson, Low and Co. The custom of publishing cheap editions of highly priced novels appears to have begun about thirty years ago. "The old rule was one form of publication, either serially or in three-volume form, and then an end."

In A House in Bloomsbury (2 vols., Hutchinson), Mrs. Oliphant displays the certainty of touch, the fine sense of proportion, and the extraordinary powers of observation that we are accustomed to look for in work from her hand. We cannot but feel, however, that [illegible] instance she has expended these high q[illegible] elaboration of a theme of trifling int[illegible]e implies, the story is set in Bloo[illegible] apart, above fashion, a sober hear[illegible] an older and steadier London. Its theme is [illegible] fortunes of the various lodgers occupying a house in the neighbourhood of Russell-square, Dora Mannering and her father live on the second floor. He is a man of boundless information and knowledge, a member of the staff of the British Museum. In the past, when he seemed about to attain the highest prize fortune could set within his grasp, Mr. Mannering's modest and gentle life had almost been submerged under the bitterest wave. The portrait of the erudite and broken man is drawn with many suggestive touches. He is, however, little more than a passive figure in the story; its central motive is the manner in which the tragedy of his ruined happiness affects Dora in her callow and somewhat uninteresting girlhood. A mystery, akin, yet with a difference, to that which lies in Mr. Mannering's past, has spoilt the life of Miss Bethune, the rich Scotch lady, who with her maid, dwells on the first floor. Mrs. Oliphant is always at her best in the delineation of her countrywomen, and the sketch of the mistress and maid is excellent for humour and pathos. Miss Bethune is in truth a married woman, basely deserted by her husband, and the passionate longing she feels for the child that was taken from her, imparts a touching grace to her rugged personality. An anæmic scoundrel and a delightful doctor complete the list of persons dwelling under the same roof, the skein of whose destinies is unravelled by Mrs. Oliphanat's deft and skilful fingers, If the story does not hold the reader's attention as others have done by the same hand, it is yet very readable and admirably put together

Mr. Barry Pain's latest volume, The Kindness of the Celestial (Henry and Co.) is a collection of short stories. Each little tale has a quaintness and distinction of its own, an elusive quality of style, a personal touch, that lends to it a whimsical fascination. The story that gives its title to the book tells how Cyprian Langsykes—nicknamed the Celestial because of the quaint, Chinese look, due to his bright, narrow eyes—subdued the master whom he admired for having captained his college team, and who treated the lad with unvarying harshness. The Celestial's method of taming is described with fantastic drollery and with insight into the nature of boys. Severity didn't do him, no more did kindness, but illness has made him just proper, writes the Celestial to his sister. The little tale could not be simpler, but it arrests the attention, and does not allow it to flag or lag till the end. Perhaps the strongest story in the volume is "The Redemption of Gerald Rosecourt, which purports to be an extract from the journal of a dipsomaniac striving in his confessions to regard himself impartially as if he were a third person. He is a musician, and in the visions of his deceased brain Saint Cecilia appears to him and seeks to redeem him.

## NOTICES.


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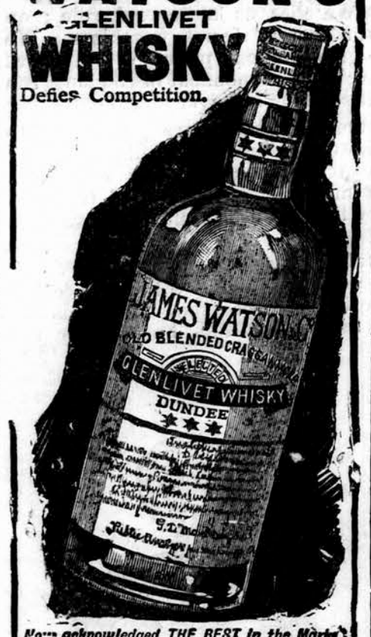


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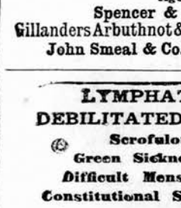

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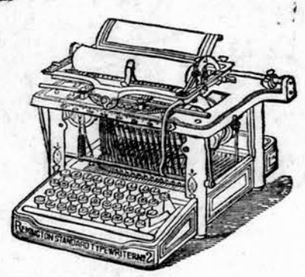

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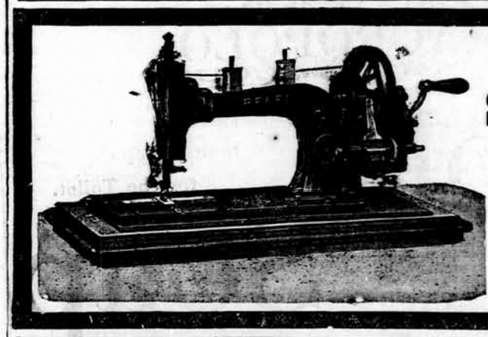

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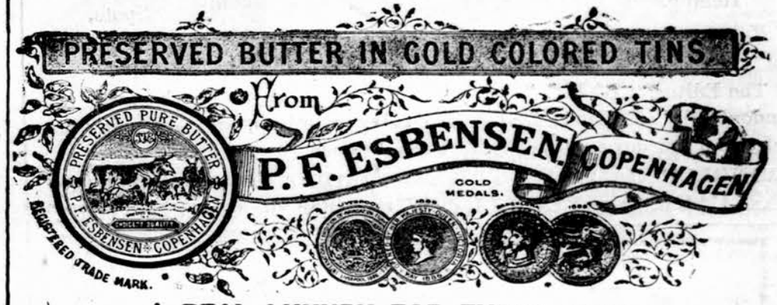


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*High-Class Egyptian Cigarettes.*

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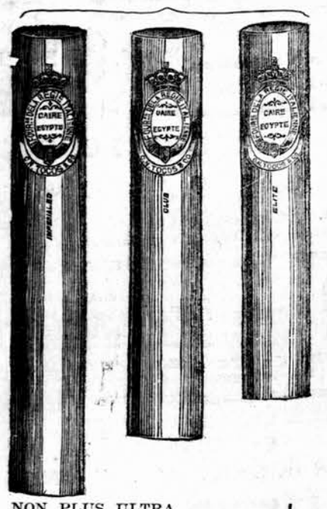


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Don't use Boiled Soaps for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.
"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
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"We have examined the samples brought"
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"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
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NO CHEMICALS USED
*(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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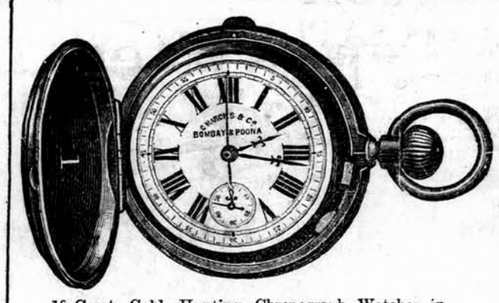
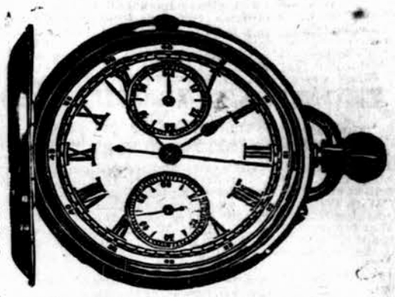
OR STOP WATCHES



Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

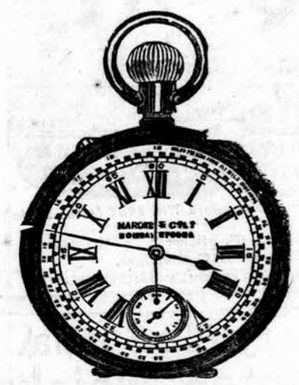


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class ..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch ..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face ..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality ..... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers" ..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder ..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case ..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
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Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder ..... Rs. 650
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.